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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,194.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
31st Aug. *	CALEDONIA	7558		
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
21st ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th ,,	MARMORA	10509		
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
12th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
19th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
26th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10512		
9th ,,	OCEANA	6610		
16th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd ,,	EGYPT	7912		

† Passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar by this Steamer change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."
* Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London excepting "Caledonia" which takes passengers to Marseilles only.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 30TH JULY, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

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BOMBAY.

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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. ,,
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st ,, ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. ,,
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	13th Sept. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	11th Oct. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. ,,

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
SILESIA	5159	G. Bergoglian	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	G. Raicich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	5301	A. Forenti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4239	M. Dabcevich	16th ,,
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th ,,

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
• CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec

• Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ISTOCK	2891	M. Ticac	20th Sept.
F. FERDINAND	6048	C. Matcovich	26th Oct.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 5th Sept.	8 a. m. (direct)
LINGA	2,171	Frid. 6th Sept.	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 9th Sept., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th Sept., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, on or about 14th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

30th August, 1907.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

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CALCUTTA:
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The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	16th ,,
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	5th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	16th ,,

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 577
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 6 5
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 660
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1045

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

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For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907.
YETOROFU MARU	..	K. Sato	....	4th Sept.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	3rd Sept.	15th Sept.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th Sept.	25th Sept.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	.....	24th Sept.	6th Oct.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	....	2nd Oct.	16th Oct.
BIOJUN MARU	...	G. S Lapraik	15th Oct.	27th Oct.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T Arakawa	23rd Oct	6th Nov.
MOYORO MARU	...	....	5th Nov.	17th Nov.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
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Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,
a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

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THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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Proprietor.

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17, 18 & 19, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 117,50,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00 000

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
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Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

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BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

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Coupled High Speed Engines and Dynamos.
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Fans & Engines for Induced Draught Appliances.

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	Rs.	a.
CHOLERA MIXTURE—Prepared from a formula recognised by the highest Government Medical Authorities and has been proved to be a most valuable and efficient remedy ... per bot.	1	8
CHOLERA DROPS—Contain in a concentrated and portable form all the essential ingredients of the above ... per bot.	1	8
CHOLERA MIXTURE, (Dr. Leith's), with Opium, per pint Rs. 1-2 ... per quart,	2	0
Do. do. do. without Opium ,, ,, 0-14 ... ,, ,, ,,	1	8
CHOLERA PILLS—As prescribed by Government ... ,, ,, ,,	0	12
CHLORODYNE, (Phillips and Co.'s), is equal to any and far superior to most of the similar preparations now vended. ... Per bot. As. 8, 12 and	1	8
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VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

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Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO. LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

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LONDON MADE.

continues to beat
4 cylinder cars
on both SPEED and EFFICIENCY
in open competition.

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Hill Climb, July 10th,
60 h.p. six cylinder
NAPIER FASTEST,
beating the following
4 cylinder cars:
3 Daimlers, 3 Berliets, De Dietrich, 2 Iris, 2 Thornycrofts, Germain, 2 Deasys, Maudslay, etc.; and the following
6 cylinder cars:
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SHELSLEY WALSH
Hill Climb, July 13th,
60 h.p. six cylinder
NAPIER FASTEST,
in Club Hill Climb,
beating the following
4 cylinder cars:
2 Mercedes, 5 Daimlers, 2 Siddeleys, 2 Lanchesters, 5 Ariels, 2 Deasys, Martini, 2 Minervas, Thornycroft, etc.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,

37, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
DICK'S PATENT
CANVAS AND BALATA
BELTING.
"The Best and Cheapest Belts for all Purposes."

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OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER.

PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.
Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.
SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.
ESTIMATED FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

BY APPOINTMENT AT H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

YOU CAN'T BE TOO CAREFUL ABOUT YOUR
BREAD.

While Selecting be Careful to See that is made of the Best Flour, is
ADEQUATELY FERMENTED, PROPERLY BAKED
and contains all the Nutritious Elements of the "STAFF OF LIFE."
Be exceedingly particular to see that the Bread you are getting is from the popular Steam Bakery of

PEARSE & CO.,
APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Then you can feel sure of the genuineness of quality.
Delivery made in the morning throughout Bombay.

IT'S THE STRONG BIRD

THAT FACES THE GALE. Have you to Battle against Malaria, Epidemic Fevers, Plague attacks, Ague, Chill, &c.? Take SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC and save your self enjoying good health.

Sold every where in India; ask your Chemist and he will supply you.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY.
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THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, [illegible], [illegible] Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Sweaters (Fancy & Marine Knitted, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

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MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
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SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER, AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle,
SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.
SOLD BY
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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable [illegible]

The above [illegible] and [illegible] have [illegible] Trade [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 9th September, 1907, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the Bill further to amend certain Acts, with a view to giving effect to the proposal compromise in the matter of the respective liabilities of the Corporation and Government regarding Police charges, &c.

2. Reports of the Committee of the Corporation regarding matters connected with Electric Light and Power and Tramway Extensions in the City.

By Order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Acting Municipal Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 30TH AUGUST, 1907.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1907.

ISSUE OF RUPEES FIFTEEN LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for Rs. 15 LAKHS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (*f*) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, *inter alia*, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 24th September, 1907, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on first January and first July in Bombay, at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.

7. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1907.

8. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December, 1907, at the time of issue of Debentures.

9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1907.

10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust and subscribed "Tenders for Improvement Trust Loan. They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (standard time) on the 24th September, 1907, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

11. Printed forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

13. As a condition to the issue of this loan, the Board under Section 55 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 1,50,000 for the investment of Sinking Funds, and the rate at which the Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY, 27TH AUGUST, 1907.

MURUGAPPA CHETTYAR & CO'S

HIGH CLASS SUMATRA BRAND.

These are rates per 100 at Trichy.

FLOR-DE-GANESHA CLUB...	Rs. 7-8.
Ditto Nos. 1, 2 and 3....	Rs. 4-8; 4-4; and 4-0 respectively
GANESHA SPECIALS Nos. 1, 2, and 3.	Rs. 3-12; 3-8; and 3-4 do.
NELSON Nos. 1 and 2..........	Rs. 4-0 and 3-8 do.
TOGO Nos. 1 and 2	Rs. 3-4 and 3-0 do.
LA GANESHA GEMS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.	Rs. 3-0; 2-8 and 2-4 do.
PLANTERS	Rs. 2-4 do.

Subject to addition of 5 per cent to cover Freight etc,

N. B.—Pure Indian CIGARS can also be had of
S. T. MURUGAPPA CHETTYAR & Co.,
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DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Amrita Bazar, P. O. (Jessore).

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1907 of OYER and Terminer, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1907, at half past 10 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 12th day of August, 1907.

EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

WORTH YOUR ATTENTION.

THE SIMPLEX in theory and practice complete course of Shorthand, with Free Instructions throughout, Rs. 5-4. Perfection guaranteed.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

AUCTION SALE OF MYSORE SANDALWOOD.

WILL be held in 1907, as follows:—

Shimoga District......18th to 25th November, 1907.
Kadur District.........28th Nov. and 2nd Dec. 1907.
Hassan District ......5th December, 1907.
Bangalore District...9th December, 1907.
Mysore District ......12th to 16th December, 1907.

Particulars as to kinds and quantities may be obtained from the District Forest Officers concerned.

M. MUTHANNAH,
Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB TOURNAMENT, AT NASIK.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at SINGLE FARE will be issued on production of a certificate signed by the Secretary of the Royal Western India Golf Club, from any Station on the G. I. P. Railway to Nasik to competitors in the Royal Western India Golf Club Tournament to be held at Nasik, from 9th to 14th September, 1907.

These return concession tickets will be available up to the 30th September, 1907.

For Further particulars apply to stations or the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 26th August, 1907.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

WAREHOUSES.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to para. 3 B of the Bombay Port Trust Warehouse Byelaws, it is hereby notified that Victoria Dock Warehouse D-E is, until further notice SET APART exclusively for Piece-goods, Yarns and other Textile fabrics (excluding Gunnies and Hessians) in original bales and cases and Metals.

By Order of the Trustees,
A. PANTON,
Traffic Manager,
Port Trust Bunders.

BOMBAY, 26TH AUGUST, 1907.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. COX AND CO.,
AND
MESSRS. COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, LD.,
have Removed their Offices to
COX'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PAPER for this Railway System for one year, commencing from 1st January, 1908.

2. Tenders will be received upto noon on MONDAY, 30th September 1907, and should be addressed to the Chief Auditor, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tenders for Stationery and Paper."

3. All tenders received will be opened in the office of the Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, on Tuesday, 1st October 1907.

4. Tender Forms can be obtained and all other information and terms may be had on application to—

THE CHIEF AUDITOR,
B. and N.-W. Railway,
Gorakhpur.

GORAKHPUR, 23RD AUGUST, 1907.

CALCUTTA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE above TOURNAMENT for the CALCUTTA CUP will COMMENCE on the 14th SEPTEMBER.

ENTRIES CLOSE on SATURDAY, September 7th, at noon.

Entrance fee Rs. 10. For further particulars apply to—

T. C. MANDERS,
Hony. Secretary, CALCUTTA FOOTBALL CLUB,
20, Strand Road, Calcutta.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

CECILIA JANE CHARLES, a widow, late of Karachi European Inhabitant.
DOMINIC FRANCIS PEREIRA, a Bookbinder and late of Bombay Christian Inhabitant.
FRANK G. OLIVER, late in the employ of the Bank of Bombay, Akola Branch.
JOHN SCOTT, late Dredging Master, Aden.
JAMES ROTCHELL, late Hydraulic Foreman, Victoria Docks, Bombay.
HANGOO OKON, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant.
FAZIL JUGGER, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant.
HAJI FATHEDIN PEERBUX, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant.
MANIK HAROODIN, Mahomedan Inhabitant of Dharampur in Pabna but late of Bombay.
WILLIAM SINGER CLERKE-BURTON, late Captain, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), Poona.
NAJIBA, late of Bombay Mahomedan Prostitute.
VITHABAI, late of Bombay Hindu Prostitute.
WILLIAM MICHELMORE, late in the employ of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Byculla.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims, received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS-SLATER,
Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
BOMBAY, THE 9TH DAY OF AUG. 1907.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold up to Rs. 1,500, Value Rs. 17; over Rs. 1,500 Value 5 per cent. Examination and Certificate, Rs. 15. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 10.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed

Correspondence invited.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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Fraulein Schmidt and Mr. Anstruther. By Author of "Elizabeth and her German Garden.
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TEMERARE is a perfect Sanitary, Permanent Distemper.
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TEMERARE is made in a variety of Beautiful tints and white.
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TEMERARE is specially adapted for plasterwork, wood, iron, brick, etc.
TEMERARE one lb. covers about 100 square feet of surface.

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Best Quality, Style and Finish.
REASONABLE PRICES.
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SATURDAY, AUGUST 31ST.
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THE GREAT HUMAN PLAY,
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Wilson Barrett's Masterpiece.

MOND.,	2nd Sept.	—The Liars.
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THURS.,	5th „	—The Intervener.
FRID.,	6th „	—Charley's Aunt.
SATUR.,	7th „	—Are You a Mason?
MOND.,	9th „	—East Lynn.
TUES.,	10th „	—The Professor's Love Story.
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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

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5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS
STEEL ANGLES
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CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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Goods worth Rs. 15,000 to be SOLD OFF at Manufacturers' Price.

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Best Cawnpore Twill Shirts..............each	0	12
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A visit will amply repay you; therefore don't delay but come and secure the Best at Half Prices.

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PROVISION 25 per cent. cheaper than market rate.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE KING-EMPEROR'S GRACIOUS MESSAGE.

The *Indian Spectator* observes: Foremost among the causes of unrest mentioned by Mr. Morley in his Budget speech was the havoc wrought by the plague. It is well known that Lord Minto has been particularly anxious to mitigate the effects of that scourge. He referred to the subject in his speech on the last Budget and possibly H. M. the King-Emperor has either been informed by correspondence or has otherwise noticed that H. E. the Viceroy has felt a greater concern about the dire effects of the plague than about almost anything else. Neither Lord Minto's nor Mr. Morley's references to the plague have diverted the attention of the public from the so-called "unrest" to the unhappiness and adversity which has been and is being caused by the fell epidemic. It is to be hoped that the King-Emperor's gracious and anxious message to the Viceroy will not only remind the people of the deep interest which His Majesty takes in their welfare, but also instruct us all to look at our ills—political and sanitary—in their true perspective. The Royal message must serve as a gracious admonition, though it could not be intended and would not profess to be such, and those that have the true welfare of the people at heart should hereafter realise that our greatest "grievance" is the plague, and not repressive measures, and the good of the commonwealth requires the earnest efforts of all intelligent subjects of His Majesty for the suppression of an epidemic which carries away so many lives and inflicts so much misery and loss, instead of a disproportionate diversion of our thoughts towards real or imaginary political grievances, which do not occasion a hundredth part of the sufferings caused by the plague.

The *Indu Prakash* states: The people of India are sure to gratefully appreciate the King Emperor's gracious act in asking the Viceroy to convey His Majesty's royal sympathy to them in the crushing calamity of the plague, to which they are submitting with a spirit of fortitude and resignation, which ought to command the admiration of the world. They will take the letter as one of those timely strokes of statesmanship by which the late Queen Empress, and following in her footsteps, her son the King-Emperor made and makes it a point to remind the unfeeling bureaucrats on the one hand and the people on the other that above the former, and intervening between them and God on behalf of the people, there is our Sovereign who can feel for us and genuinely sympathize with us and to whom we can confidently appeal, if not for redress, for at least condolences.

Says the *Kaiser-i-Hind*: It is indeed a deplorable commentary on the cold and petrifying character of the Indian Administration in the matter of plague that a message full of unaffected sympathy and kingly grace from our beloved Sovereign should have become imperative in order to make the wheels of the tortoise-like machinery of the Government rotate a bit less leisurely and more smoothly than hitherto. It is superfluous to observe that the message sent last week by His Majesty to the Viceroy is quite characteristic of him. His solicitude for suffering humanity in every part of his world-wide dominion is well-known. It is as touching as it is sincere, reminding us in this respect of his illustrious Queen-Mother of revered memory—the "Maharani Victoria" who lives in the heart of every unit of the Indian population. *Adequate* sympathy with the wants, the wishes, and the legitimate sentiments of the people was *the one* parable above all others which H. R. H. the Prince of Wales strove to impress on the rulers of India in his memorable speech at Guildhall, on his return from the Indian tour. And now it has been the turn of His Gracious Majesty himself to accentuate the parable of the Prince, though the occasion which has evoked the royal expression is indeed a most mournful one.

THE RECENT CRICKET MATCH.

The *Indu Prakash* remarks: The logic of facts is stern, and howsoever sorry we may be on account of the Hindus, let us most heartily congratulate the Parsis on the brilliant victory they have won by decided merit in almost every department of the game in the first great friendly inter-racial contest, marking a new departure in the history of Indian cricket, which was fought out on the maidan yesterday and the day before. Thanks to the good offices of the leading spirits of the European Gymkhana and no less thanks to the leading Parsi cricketers for the new kinds of fixtures. And it has been, we should think, in the fitness of things and their natural order, that victory should have gone over to the side of those who have been not only the pioneers and steady devotees of Indian cricket but who have also won the proud position of the champion cricketers of all India combined. The Hindus can well take the defeat gracefully: they should as true sportsmen do it and try their level best to benefit by the lessons of the great match. Great advance as they have made in the game and many a laurel as they are entitled to claim, we hope they will not fail to look straight in face the fact that they yet want nerve enough and that imperturbable tenacity which defies initial reverses and rises superior to the accidents of the game.

The *Jam-e-Jamshed* says: It has been a magnificent victory for the Parsees on the cricket field last week, one which even those who are as a rule given to cavil at Parsee cricketers will admit to be well deserved. On the first day indeed it seemed as if the honours were equally divided but even the most superficial observer could easily detect points of undoubted superiority in the Parsee team over the Hindu eleven and the esult has but justified the anticipations that were ntertained from the very first. We suppose this time here will be nothing even for the most capricious and arping to say about the manners, either of the Parsee portsmen or of the huge Parsee crowd of spectators hat witnessed the two days' game. The Hindus brought into the field all their best players. The Parsees had wo of their finest and strongest men unavoidably absent. If then, in spite of it all, the victory was so plendid and complete, there was justification for what ride and satisfaction the Parsees evinced at the result n Friday evening. It is always dangerous to prophesy n matter of cricket. But the splendid victory recorded to the credit of the Parsees last week may be taken o be the earnest of a more remarkable and brilliant ne this week, inasmuch as they are to be pitted against stronger eleven.

The *Gujerati* has it: Representative teams of the Parsees and Hindus met this week for the first time in he history of Indian cricket on the Bombay Gymkhana ricket ground. The great match had been eagerly nticipated for some weeks past and the presence of housands of spectators who watched the game with ustained enthusiasm bore evidence to the keen interest he event had evoked amongst all classes of the population in Bombay. A close and strenuous fight was xpected, and with the hearty co-operation of the Bombay Gymkhana, the ground was put in good order or the long-looked for encounter. The Hindu Captain won the toss and decided to bat first. Thus the game ommenced on Thursday amidst favourable surroundings nd high expectations. But the very first day's performance of the Hindus was anything but encouraging. Owing to the splendid bowling of the Parsees the Hindus were dismissed for 81. That very nearly settled the fate of the game in the opinion of many.

THE MANIFESTO OF NATIVE POTENTATES.

The *Gujerati* discourses: The Manifesto issued over he signature of a large number of Maharajas, Rajas and her gentlemen would have met with a different reception at the hands of its critics, if it had not been so ne-sided in the statement of facts it contains and in e appeal it has made to the people to practise moderation and self-restraint, adopt conciliatory methods d co-operate with the Government in a spirit of rdiality. We have nothing to say against this piece advice or the line of policy suggested. But so far as e Government are concerned all that these signatories ve got to say is that it will be possible to tide over e 'present situation' if the authorities show nsideration for public opinion. They have, wever, not the courage nor candour to point out to e Government how their policy has directly and ainly contributed to the present situation which rely was not a sudden phenomenon without originating causes behind it. Who was then the author of the isturbing forces? Could they not have been foreseen, voided or prevented from gathering strength by statesmanlike action in time? We are in entire accord with e authors of the manifesto when they disapprove of l violent or irresponsible agitation and suicidal abuse the liberty of speech and writing. But if it was cessary to issue a manifesto, it was also necessary to t forth the whole situation in its true perspective and int out to the Government the grievous blunders at have directly brought about the present troubles.

MAHOMEDAN SIRDAR ON THE PRESENT UNREST.

The *Indian Spectator* writes: Syed Sirdar Ali Khan ho has evidently inherited not a little of the ability his well-known father Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung, has ublished a well-written brochure on the present nrest in India. There is not much of unrest in the uhammadan community. One of the reasons, perhaps, is that education has not made much progress in . A more potent cause of the sympathy of the Muhammadans with the British is, as Sir Raymond West said e other day, and as many have said before, that both ave been conquerors in India and are conscious of heir alien origin. The pamphlet before us, however, ggests still another cause of the comparative absence unrest among Muhammadans: it is that the leaders the Muhammadan community have not been seekers applause; they have always come forward to guide d control public opinion in their community and ave not been afraid of giving advice which might pose them to attack. There are a few "extremists" ong educated Muhammadans, but they may be unted on one's fingers' ends. The spread of extremism will be arrested if its dangers are pointed out by inking minds, as the learned Sirdar does in the able mphlet before us. Independence for India now ould mean ruin: the fact is that the people are not so ited among themselves as to maintain their independence, even if the British nation should thrust the boon on the country in a fit of generosity and forgetfulness responsibility. All this is pointed out in graphic nguage by the Hyderabad nobleman. His advice st carry special weight, since it emanates from a best from one who has had experience of a e, where Swaraj is not an aspiration, but a fact.

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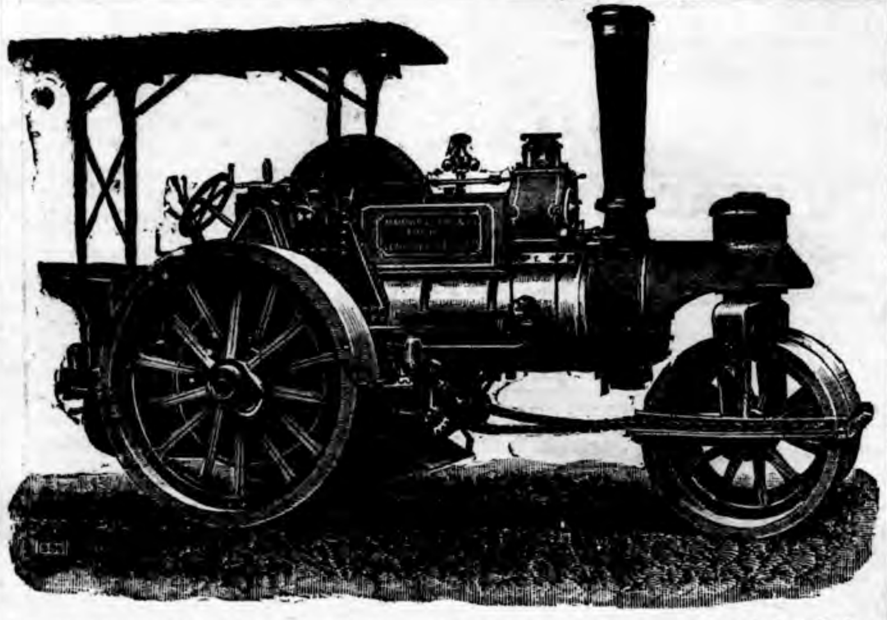

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ENGINEERS,

MARSHALLS' BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

99, CLIVE ST.,
CALCUTTA.

Works GAINSBOROUGH, England.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India "and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on SATURDAY the 7th September, 1907, for the work of providing a railing to the COMPOUND of the HIGH COURT BUILDING Bombay. Value of work will be about Rs. 8,926.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned. The Superintending Engineer Northern Division reserves the right to reject all or any tender, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of all or any tender.

E. M. PROES, A. M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer Presidency.
BOMBAY, 30TH AUGUST, 1907.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

POMMERY
AND
GRENO
CHAMPAGNE.
THE LEADING CHAMPAGNE
IN ENGLAND
AND
ALL OVER THE WORLD.

TENNENT'S
PILSENER
BEER.

Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
" 4 " " pints.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS,
ALDRIDGE SALMON AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

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CHARLES DAY & CO.,
LONDON.
ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS FOR
JOHN JAMESON & SON'S
WHISKY.

And on each label must be found the following Notice and Signature.

'In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request attention to our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark."

John Jameson & Son" ltd.

BECK & CO.'S
(KAISER BREWERY)
PILSENER
BEER
HAS ALWAYS BEEN AND IS STILL
THE BEST.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT
AND SUMMARY OF TRADE

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1899 and 1906 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1899 and 1906, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
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Bombay Gazette Office, 121, Meadow Street

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
LADIES OF THE
"FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES
DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held or Reserved Class Boarders.

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906
ISSUED FOR..............................£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,
WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.				ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

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AGENTS:
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BOMBAY

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 2,75,00,000
INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
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ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
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LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

INSURANCES.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established under the Chairmanship of
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS.
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from
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WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

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BEFORE proposing for LIFE INSURANCE, the Public are invited to have a peep into a Policy of the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, wherein the cash surrender values, paid up values, etc., along with other conditions of the Policy are distinctly laid down for different systems and different ages.

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N.B.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS, and able CANVASSERS REQUIRED for Bombay, Bombay Presidency, and Central Provinces, on good remuneration.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............ Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... " 21.000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... " 11,050,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND .... " 1.000.000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ...... " 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London
Lyons
New York
San Francisco
Honolulu (Hawaii)
Shanghai
Hongkong
Hankow
Tientsin
Peking
Newchwang
Chefoo
Tiehling
Changchun
Antung-Hsien
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Fengtien
Liaoyang
Dairen (Dalny;
KOBE
Osaka
Tokyo
Nagasaki
Bombay

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HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

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Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Philippines).
Hongkong.
Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
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Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

E. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NEW
ALBUM.

S. ROSE & CO.'S SECOND
Album of Popular Songs.
SONGS 100 SONGS.
Words and Music Complete.
Price 12 Annas.

S. ROSE & Co.'s ALBUM
2nd
OF PIANOFORTE SOLOS
Contains 41 good Solos.
Price 12 Annas.

NEW ANNUALS.
FRANCIS & DAY'S
26 Comic Annual.
REEDER & WALSH'S
11 Comic Annual.
SHEARD'S
32 Comic Annual.
FELDMAN'S
12 Song Annual.
All the above Annuals, Annas 10 each.

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Annas 10 each.
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26 Dance Annual.
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152 Dance Annual.
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12 Dance Annual.

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SANDAL
CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

When Mosquitoes begin to annoy you, remember

Calvert's
20% Carbolic Soap.

It has been found so useful either to prevent the attacks of these and other insects, or to antiseptically cleanse their bites.

In other respects, too, for instance, as a safeguard against contagious diseases, or as a thoroughly purifying bath soap, especially in tropical climates, its powerful antiseptic value is fully recognised, a fact shown by the rapid increase in its sale.

Sold by Chemists throughout India and the East. Makers: F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought
IRON & STEEL
HINGES
ARE THE
CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE
MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.
Also Makers of No. Rivd. Butts.

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths, Marble Monuments, Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.
A. REGINALD & CO.,
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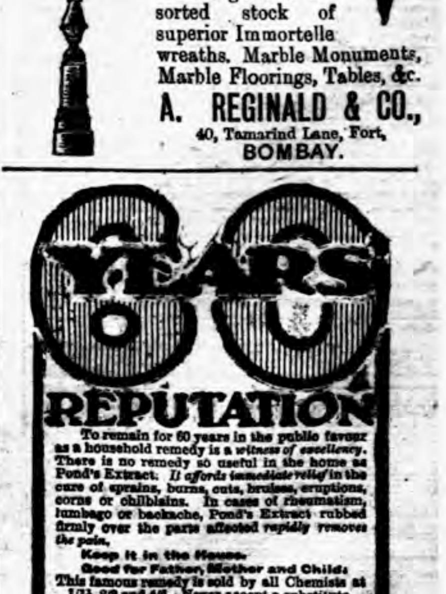
BOMBAY.



To remain for 60 years in the public favour as a household remedy is a witness of excellency. There is no remedy so useful in the home as Pond's Extract. It affords immediate relief in the cure of sprains, burns, cuts, bruises, eruptions, corns or chilblains. In cases of rheumatism, lumbago or backache, Pond's Extract rubbed firmly over the parts affected rapidly removes the pain.

Keep it in the House.
Good for Father, Mother and Child.
This famous remedy is sold by all Chemists at 1/1½, 2/3 and 4/6. Never accept a substitute.
A Postcard sent us to-day will bring our valuable book "First Aid" to your door. Address:—
POND'S EXTRACT Co.
48, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

THE LATEST VALUATION
OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to declare a REVERSIONARY BONUS in the New Series equivalent to 33% of the Premiums paid on each policy during the Quinquennium, as compared with 27% in 1896 and 30% in 1901. This is the
LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
and may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.
For full particulars apply to
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, MANAGER,
89, Apollo Street.
Agents Wanted.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *August* 29.] [BOMBAY, *August* 30.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
[illegible] per cent. Consols	82 11/16		1/4
do. Rentes	94 3/4	un	chgd
do. Sterling Loan	99	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities	84 7/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	31 1/4		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 5/16		1/8
Do. in New York	67 7/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·16 1/2		1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·50 3/4	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York	4·86 5/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1/2	Since	15 Aug
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4 1/4	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4 7/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 7/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2 1/8		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 7/8		1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £250,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 27/32d. unchgd.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£37,700,000	Inc.	£900,000
Public Deposits	...£ 7,600,000	unchanged	...
Other Deposits	...£46,900,000	Inc.	£500,000
Government Securities	£14,600,000	unchanged	...
Other Securities	...£31,100,000	Dec.	£400,000
Notes and Gold	...£28,900,000	Inc.	£900,000

The Bank's Reserve is 49o/o of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spot	...Firmer.
Futures	...Firmer.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Steady
Total Sales	...14,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 4,000 „
Imports	... .
Mid-Americans ...	...7·46 — 03
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown...	...10¼ unchgd

Future Delivery prices :—

Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·03	6·91	6·84	6·78
ungd	+01	+01	ungd

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl	Apr.-May.
6·77	6·75	6·76	6·76	6·77
+01	ungd	+01	ungd	+01

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 4,000 bales.
Do. do. last year... 7,200 „
Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000 „
Do. to Continent ... .
Spot Cotton.—13·55—unchanged.

Futures.—Month of Dec. 12·38+04
Do. do. March 12·57+05
} Advanced early owing to support by New Orleans bull party and partially declined later through bulls unloading.

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—13 9/16 unchanged.

	on 28th	on 29th
Futures—Month of Oct.	12·73—05	12·83+07
Do. do. of Dec.	12·60—06	12·66+03

Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—35 3/4 New Terms—September.-Oct.—London—Buyers Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujerat, per 413 lbs. 85% ex-ship 59 Aug.-Sept.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85% ex-ship 57¼ September-Oct.—H. A. & D.—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore—54 7/8 Aug.-September—Hamburg—Buyers. Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Steady.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¼ unchanged.

Rubber—

Para Rubber 4s. 6 3/4d. Value.

ARRIVALS :—

"Aleppo," "Mikado," "Langoe."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Box Gold Bullions	Rs. 76,800	London	Egypt	Yokohama Bank
15 Boxes Gold Bullions	11,13,800	London	Egypt	National Bank
1 Box Gold Coins	4,152	Alexandria	Oriental	H E H Allana
Rupees	42			
1 Case Sovs	1,350	Jeddah	Naseri	A A Gaffur & Co

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [30TH AUGUST, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England ...4½ per cent. from 15th Aug.
Bank of Bengal ......3 per cent. „ 25th July.
Bank of Bombay ......3 per cent. „ 1st Aug.
Bank of Madras ......4 per cent. „ 9th July.

Money :—

Borrowers at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum for two months fixed.

Exchange :—

Rates opened unchanged at 1s. 3 15/16d. T. T. and 1s. 3 31/32d. on demand, at which there were no buyers. One or two Banks offered 1/32d. better and have been able to sell to a small extent for ready. Credits are quoted at 1s. 4 7/32d. 3 months' sight for ready but only at one or two Banks, the majority refusing to buy under 1s. 4 1/4d. Bills are still in poor supply. Far Eastern rates are easier following the fall in silver.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 15/16d. to 1 3 31/32d.
Demand Draft ...	... 1s. 3 31/32d. to 1s. 4d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 7/32 to 1s. 4 1/4d.
Do. 6 months' sight	... 1s. 4 15/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	170
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	139
Hongkong—30 days' sight	163
Yokohama—30 days' sight	150 1/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight	222

Government Paper :—

This has been the settling day in the Government Paper market. A large business has been reported, but rates have varied very slightly throughout the day, the market closing with buyers as under. At opening business was done at 96½ and the settlement passed off at that rate. For the second settlement there have been buyers, the market closing as under.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96·14
1st Settlement	96·11

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London closed yesterday at 31¼ ready and 31 5/16 for delivery forward in two months, New York being ¼ down at 67 7/8. Locally rates opened weaker at 79¼ ex duty, but during the day improved to 79¼ for ready. The forward quotation is as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	79	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	79	13	0

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
LIABILITIES—		
Public Deposits	3,97,000	......
Other Deposits	1,87,000	......
Sundries	......	28,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	......	2,96,000
Other Authorized Securities	......	64,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	......	4,18,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	3,75,000	......
Bills Discounted and Purchased	......	3,42,000
Bullion	......	94,000
Balance with other Banks	8,12,000	......
Sundries	......	21,000
Cash	10,82,000	......

Council Bills :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last the amount offered was 30 lakhs, and of this 27·80 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 3 31/32d. and 2·30 lakhs were allotted in Telegraphic Transfers at 1s. 4d., tenders at these rates receiving 15 per cent. After the sales 5 lakhs extra Bills were allotted at 1s. 4d. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 30·40 lakhs. For next week the amount advertised for sale is reduced to 25 lakhs.

The mail of the 30th August brings £170,000 silver and £130,000 gold for Bombay, and £40,000 Silver and £30,000 Gold for Calcutta; also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 17,50,000
Bombay	„ 10,30,000
Madras	„ 5,00,000
Total...	Rs. 32,80,000

The mail of the 16th August brings £110,000 silver and £110,000 gold for Bombay, and £280,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Calcutta and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	Rs. 18,90,000
Bombay	„ 10,50,000
Madras	„ 5,80,000
Total...	Rs. 35,20,000

The mail of the 23rd August brings £160,000 silver and £140,000 gold for Bombay, and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 15,40,000
Bombay	„ 14,70,000
Madras	„ 30,000
Total...	Rs. 30,40,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales. 1905-06	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week.	11,810	3,633	+ 8,177
Receipts from 1st October to 15th August.	3,048,543	2,532,275	+ 516,268
Shipments for the week.			
Europe ...	2,977	560	+ 2,417
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports	5,254	692	+ 4,292
Total ...	8,231	1,522	+ 6,709
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 29th Aug.			
Europe ...	1,173,678	913,915	+ 259,763
China ...	41,280	24,263	+ 17,017
Japan ...	606,339	405,351	+ 200,988
Coast Ports ...	66,390	28,385	+ 38,005
Total ...	1,887,687	1,371,914	+ 515,773
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe...	19,575	9,648	+ 9,927
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports	1,911	1,792	— 149

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 20th July 1907—18,656 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 15th June, 1907—20,462 bales.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906	Total same time last year
Khandeish	1,181	359,898	441,694
Central India ...	93	136,441	147,016
Barsee and Nugger ...	1,337	259,837	150,801
Berars...	Nil	468,447	495,625
Central Provinces ...	1	309,339	360,095
Total Oomras...	2,612	1,534,053	1,595,231
Dhollera	105	340,318	190,174
Broach	152	279,202	212,280
Compta and Dharwar.	6,450	202,295	94,996
Westerns	270	15,603	25,463
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	1,528	515,090	313,156
Bengals, Rajputana...	503	122,116	44,186
Sind	53	14,786	30,629
Persian	36	2,833	2,327
American	Nil	19,414	18,321
Egyptian	Nil	1,345	1,712
Other Sorts	1	1,488	3,795
Totals...	11,810	3,048,543	2,524,275

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The past week has shown some excitement in the Home markets, and at the beginning of the week there was a sharp rise all round, amounting in four days to nearly half a cent in New York futures. The causes assigned for the advance were reports of crop damage and talk of a "corner" being formed in America, probably for the month of September. Later on there was a slight reaction, but to-day's telegrams show a rise to almost the highest points touched in New York and to the highest points in New Orleans and Liverpool.

The Bureau report will probably give the next opportunity for fluctuations, unless in the meanwhile other conditions obtain to furnish a cause for manipulations. The date of the publication of of the Bureau report is uncertain. It may, as last year, be synchronous with the first Ginners' report on the 10th of the month, though possibly lateness of the season's crop, and in consequence a delay in the publication of the Ginners' report, may lead to an earlier date being fixed for the Bureau.

Since writing the above, we see from papers to hand by to-day's mail that the Census Bureau has fixed the 8th September as the date for the publication of the first Ginners' report.

We give below our usual comparative table of prices in the Home markets according to the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
LIVERPOOL—			
Spot	...7·31	... 7·46	... +·15
Futures, Aug-Sept.	...6·79	... 7·03	... +·24
Do. Jan.-Feb.	...6·54	... 6·75	... +·21
NEW YORK—			
Spot	13·35	... 13·55	... +·20
Futures, Dec.	11·98	... 12·38	... +·40
Do. March	12·17	... 12·57	... +·40
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	12 1/8	... 12 9/16	...+.7/16
Futures, Oct.	12·35	... 12·83	... +·48
Do. Dec.	12·25	... 12·66	.. —·41

There was some improvement in the position of the local market during the early part of the week Prices advanced Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy on our last Friday's quotations, and business had a healthier tone, there having been a better enquiry for new crop, particularly by Japan shippers. The rise in the Home markets caused a steadier feeling, and though a moderate business was done, at no time were there free sellers. At the close the market is quiet but steady at a decline of about Rs. 2 from the highest point touched.

Holders of old crop have been pressing sales, but stocks are difficult to move owing to the paucity of demand. Exporters have done very little, and mills are only quiet buyers of anything cheap.

The weather during the week has been decidedly more favourable for the growing crop, and reports to hand are, on the whole, satisfactory. The plants are flourishing, and in parts of Bengal are showing bolls. Conditions at present point to a continuance of fine seasonable weather, under which the crop will thrive. There is sufficient moisture to last for some time, and with a few good showers later next month the yield should be excellent.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	278	March 08
Good M. G. Broach	263/64	„
Fine „ Nagpur Kampti.. „	237/38	Jany. 08
„ „ Damangaum Poolgaum ... „	230/31	„
„ „ Khangaum Akola „	221 1/2	„
„ „ Amraoti	221 1/2	„
„ „ Muttia	209	„
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ... „	201 1/2	„
Fine M. G. „ ... „	210/11	„
„ „ Bengals ... „	203/4	„
„ „ „ ... „	205/6	Dec. 07
„ „ „ ... „	207/8	Nov. 07
Fully Good H. G Bengals... „	186	Jany. 08

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	10,000 bales
Total Imports	5,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7·01	6·88	6·81	6·75	6·74
—02	—03	—03	—03	—03

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May
6·73	6·74	6·74	6·75
—02	—02	—02	—02

FREIGHTS.

The market has been dull during the week, but rates have kept steady owing to scarcity of tonnage offering for the near future.

Rates are as follows :—

Antwerp, Dunkirk and Hamburg.—17s. 6d. to 18s. September and 16s. 6d. October to December.

Liverpool and Marseilles.—15s. 6d. September.

Hull.—16s. 13 cwt. cargo.

For January to June 16s. 6d. p. p.

The Rubattino Company asks 19s. seeds, 19s. 6d. wheat and 20s. cotton, September-October, and 17s. seeds, 17s. 6d. wheat and 18s. cotton, November-December.

The Austrian Lloyd's rates are :—18s. seeds, 18s. 6d. cotton for September-October, and 17s. seeds, 17s. 6d. cotton for November-December.

The Anchor Line quotes :—15s 6d. September-October, and 16s. November-December. For January to June the rate is 15s. 6d.

The Hansa Line rates are :—16s. 6d. to 17s. September-October; 16s. 6d. November, December and January; and 17s. February to June.

The market closes quiet.

The following fixtures are reported from Bombay during the week :—

"Agapanthen" at a lump sum of about £6,300 p. p. September loading.

"Kenilworth" at 21s. deadweight basis p.p. September loading.

"King Robert" at 21s. Marmagoa and Bombay to p. p. September-October.

From Karachi about five steamers have been fixed at 17s. 6d. to 18s. p. p. September-October loading.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	45,284	cwts.
Linseed	14,885	„
Rapeseed...	12,099	„
Gingellyseed	3,288	„
Poppyseed	4,120	„
Groundnuts	722	„
Castorseed	16,158	„
Rice	57,454	„
Myrabollams	1,873	„
Cottonseed	8,301	„
Mowraseed	38,434	„
Gram	2,110	„
Joowar	831	„
Maize	Nil	

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED.—A fair amount of business was done during the early part of the week, but since then prices have declined fully one anna per cwt. and the market closes quiet but steady at the undermentioned rate :—

Ready.... ... Rs. 7 8 0 B. T.
September ... Rs. 7 15 6 R. T.

RAPESEED.—The market is firm and good qualities are scarce. Prices for New Crop Brown Delhi have advanced to Rs. 8-1-6, April-May delivery. We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore Rs. 9 0 0 B. T.
Yellow Guzerat „ 10 0 0 B. T.

GINGELLY SEED.—Reports from up-country regarding the crop are better, and an improvement is certain under the existing fine weather.

More orders are being received from up-country to sell, and we quote as under :

Bold White 85 p. c. ...	Rs. 51 8 0	Dec.-Jan.
„ „ 75 p. c. ...	„ 50 8 0	„
„ „ 50 p. c.	„ 49 0 0	„
Black Kutni	„ 45 0 0	„

POPPYSEED.—The market is firm and advancing and we quote at the close :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 10 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED.—The market is quiet and prices are somewhat easier. We quote :—

Ready... ... ... Rs. 37 8 0

COTTONSEED.—The market has been steady during the week at Rs. 20-8 0.

MOWRASEED.—The market has been dull with little business doing. Arrivals continue free. We quote as under :

Rs. 5 4 0 B. T.
„ 5 8 0 R. T.

WHEAT.—There has been a good demand during the week from exporters, but up-country rates being higher than Bombay business has been restricted. A further small improvement will put our market more on a level with the interior markets, and a larger business will then be possible. We quote :—

White Delhi ... ... Rs. 5 6 6 Aug.-Sept.
New White Delhi ... „ 5 2 0 April-May.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS.—There is a moderate business passing with prices generally unchanged.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS AND WHITE FANCIES.—There is no change to speak of in the condition of the bazaar here, and with the exception of occasional small lots, little business is booked. Home prices continue steady.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS—The market is unchanged, and there is no improvement in the demand. Home prices are firm and advancing and consequently no business has been done.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market is slack at present. There is, however, yet time for the expected demand from up-country, but at the moment there is little business passing, though prices keep steady.

DHOOTIES.—There is no change in the demand in our market. Home prices are very firm and business is impracticable.

METALS.

COPPER.—There has been no change in the Home markets, but rupee prices are gradually giving way, though stocks are extremely limited.

YELLOW METAL has undergone little or no change, and Home prices are also steady and unchanged.

COALS.

The market still keeps strong, and sellers evince no desire to do further business until the results of tenders now lodged for the supply of Bengal to the N.-W. Railway, E. B. Railway and Ceylon Railway are made known. In consequence an increased price of one rupee is being asked. We quote as follows :—

	Rs. a. p.	
Cardiff	25 0 0	Per ton.
Davison's West Hartley ...	19 0 0	„
Yorkshire	19 0 0	„
Watson's Hartley	18 0 0	„
Desberghur	17 0 0	„
Lawrie's Desberghur	16 0 0	„
Seebpore	15 8 0	„
Shaw's Anthracite	15 0 0	„
Shaw's Standard	14 8 0	„
Laljee's Desberghur	15 0 0	„
„ Navigation	14 8 0	„

PETROLEUM.

The market is steady and the following are to-day's rates for the undermentioned brands :—

Russian Rising Sun, in tins ...	Rs. 3 13 0 per pair
„ „ „ bulk	Rs. 3 3 0 per unit
Burmah Swan in tins	Rs. 3 8 0 per pair
„ „ bulk	Rs. 2 14 0 per unit
Anchor in cases	„ 4 8 0 per case.
Sumatra Silver Light, 150° in cases	Rs. 5 4 0 per case.

SHARES.

The market is steady and the prices of some concerns have improved since our last report. Bank of Bombay shares have declined to Rs. 1,375. Bank of Indias after touching Rs. 60 have again improved to Rs. 62½, and Indian Specie Bank shares which in the beginning of the week were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 6 premium per share, have improved to Rs. 8 premium per share. In miscellaneous companies Badham Piles have changed hands at Rs. 126. Bombay Burmahs are quiet at Rs. 8,400 and quarter shares at Rs. 2,110. Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares are quiet at Rs. 480 C. D. Treachers are unchanged at Rs. 562½. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ld., ordinary and preference shares have ruled at and about Rs. 280. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld., ordinary shares are unchanged a Rs. 163 and six per cent. preference shares at Rs. 121 X. D. Shivrajpur Syndicate shares are weak at Rs. 60. Bahamankuas are quiet at Rs. 23 premium per share. Press shares are steady; Mofussils at Rs. 635; New Berars at Rs. 560; Indian Cotton at Rs. 146½. In mill shares, Bombay Cotton are quiet at Rs. 910. Central Indias have declined to Rs. 2,075. Century's are quiet at Rs. 1,685 X. D. Colaba Land and Mill Co.'s shares have gradually declined to Rs. 1,120, Currimbhais to Rs 1,175 X. D. and Crescents to Rs. 111½ C. D. Davids after touching Rs. 445 X. D. have closed at Rs. 467½. Empress are quiet at Rs. 440 X. D. Howard and Bulloughs are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 580 X. D. Khandeish Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 865. Kohinoors have closed at Rs. 755 X, D Maneckji Petits after touching at Rs. 3,530 for October delivery and then declining to Rs. 3,470, have closed at Rs. 3,495. Morarjis are unchanged at Rs. 3,000 C. D. Sassoon Mill shares have declined to Rs. 990 and Luxmi Cotton to Rs. 1,500. A good lot of Standard Mill shares was placed at Rs. 1 250 X. D. Swadeshis have declined to Rs. 1,480. Union Mill shares were placed at Rs. 297½. In Railway companies, Tapti Valleys have improved to Rs. 452½ X.D., Ahmedabad-Prantej to Rs. 555 X. D., Amritsar Patty to Rs. 112 X. D., at and about which rates transactions are reported during the week. The rest are unchanged.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,375
Bank of Bengal.	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,470
Bank of Madras.	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,090
Commercial Bank of India.	40,000	70	100	Nil	25
Alliance Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr. ct.	248
Bank of India	100,000	100	50	5 pr. ct.	62½
Indian Specie Bank	150,000	100	40	5 pr. ct.	48
EXCHANGES BANKS.					
Charter Bank	0,000	£20	£20	14 pr. ct.	£60
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-15-0	£90
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd	Rs. 550
Punjab National Bank	....	100	100	....	330
PRESSES.					yearly.
Akbar	400	1,250	1,250	125	1,750
Albert (Kurrachee.)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 50	600
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 25	200
Bombay Cotton.	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 5	130
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs. 20	212
Broach City Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs. 25	195
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs.150	300
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	1,110
English Press and Manfg.	700	250	250	dvd Rs. 40	40
Fort	150	8,000	1,150	dvd Rs. 40	1,025
French	200	[illegible]	500	dvd Rs. 25	525
Harvy, and Sabapathy	250	250	250	dvd Rs. 40	530
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	100	dvd Rs. 20	137
Khangaum	350	450	450	dvd Rs. 40	415
Merchantile	1,600	125	400	dvd Rs. 50	56¼
Mofussil Co.	3,125	409	400	dvd Rs. 40	635
Manmar	1,000	250	100	dvd Rs. 22½	300
new Berar	1,250	500	500	dvd Rs. 40	560
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 10	146½
Prince of Wales.	600	500	500	dvd Rs. 30	495
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	2,350
Sind	400	650	750	dvd Rs. 20	525
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	20	215
Volkart	450	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,125
MILL SHARES.					
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Dvd 12 1/2	200
Bombay United.	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 15	550
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs. 125	910
Central India	7,500	500	500	dvd Rs. 75	2,075
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,000
Connaught Mills.	1,650	500	500	30	345
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	500	dvd Rs. 30	1,120
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	800
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	000	dvd Rs. 60	1,175
David Mills	1,460	500	500	dvd Rs. 20	467½
Empress	2,100	500	500	30	440
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,410
Hindustan	1,300	1,000	1,000	dvd Rt. 60	650
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	30	580
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,100
Imperial Cotton.	900	500	1,000	15	260
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	500	dvd Rs. 60	825
Indo-China Manfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	250	dvd Rs. 100	1,000
James Greaves	1,300	500	1,000	30	480
Jamshed Manfg. Co.	1,800	250	1,000	dvd 10	185
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 60	500
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	842	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	550
Khandeish	750	1,000	108	dvd Rs. 50	865
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	770
Kohinoor Mills	2,800	500	500	25	755
Leopold	3,500	100	1,000	3	80
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 50	550
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	3,000
Maneckjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 225	3,485
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 150	3,000
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	175
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	1,742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rt. 40	770
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	930
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	900
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	990
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,800	dvd Rs. 150	4,100
Southern Mahratta	2,380	250	250	10	215
Sun Mills, Ld.	3,200	250	250	15	170
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,250
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 80	1,480
Sassoon and Alliance	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 87	575
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	297½
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	650
RAILWAY COMPANIES					
Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	11,000	100	100		102
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	4,000	500	500	12-8-0	555
Tapti Valley and Co	8,000	400	500		452½

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. "SILESIA."

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Silesia" on the 31st inst. from the Victoria Dock No. 8. The medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 8 to-day, at 2 p.m sharp. Deck passengers and Native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 12 noon sharp :—

Calnan, Mr. D., Steifelhagen, Mr. W., Rossner, Mr. A. and Thomas, Mr. L. T.

For Aden.—Rustomaly, Mr. S.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BRIGGS—Aug. 10, at Qu'Appelle, Winchester, the wife of Col. W. E. Briggs late Hampshire Regt., of a daughter.

CARY ELWES—Aug. 9, at Longham House, Wimborne, the wife of Major L. Cary Elwes, D. S. O, of a son.

LOFTUS—Aug. 8, at 35 Argyll Mansions, Kensington, the wife of Edward H. Loftus, First Secretary of the Siamese Legation Washington, D. C., U. S. A., of a son.

THOMAS—Aug. 6, at the Dudley Hotel, Hove, Sussex, the wife of Capt. Gwyn Thomas, 2nd Lancers Gardner's Horse, of a son.

TRETHEWY—Aug. 7, at the Rectory, St. Mabyn, R. S. O., Cornwall, the wife of Major Langdon Trethewy, Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GOUGH—MELLES—Aug. 9, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Oban Capt. W. G. K. Gough, 15th Sikhs, son of General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., V. C., to Margaret Mary, daughter of J. W. Melles.

GRIER—HOWES—Aug. 8, at Southwark Cathedral, the Rev. A. Roy M. Grier, M. A., Headmaster of Worksop College, Notts, to Edith, Mary, daughter of the late Major-Gen. F. A. Howes, R. E.

MUNRO—MACLEOD—Aug. 7, at St. James's Church, Westend, Southampton, R. M. C. Munro, B. A., barrister-at-law, to Norma, daughter of Col. Kenneth MacLeod, M. D., LL.D., Indian Medical Service, retired.

NICHOLSON—ROMILLY - Aug. 10, at St. Francis, Simons Town, Cape Colony, C. R. Lothian Nicholson, R. N., flag captain, H. M. S. Hermes, Cape of Good Hope station, son of the late General Sir Lothian Nicholson, K. C. B., to Sybil Edith Mary, only child of the late Hon. Edward Romilly.

PREST—KINGSBURY—Aug. 12, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Major E Papillon Prest, late Suffolk Regt., to Lulihi, widow of the late W. B. Kingsbury, of Colombo.

TURNOR—CARPENTER—Aug. 7, at Little Gaddesden Church, Christopher Turner to Sarah Marie Talbot Carpenter, daughter of the late Admiral Hon. Walter Cecil Carpenter, son of the 18th Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot.

WARREN—SELIGMAN—Aug. 8. at Maidstone, W. Rutherford Warren, captain, 5th batt. Royal Fusiliers, to Elsarf daughter of Mrs. J. Seligman.

DEATHS.

HAWTHORN—Aug. 9, at The Moorings, Rodwell, Weymouth, Col. G. S. Hawthorn, Indian Army retired.

MANSFIELD—Aug. 1, at Laterina, near Florence, Sir Charles Edward Mansfield, K. C. M. G., late Minister Resident in H. B. M. Diplomatic Service, aged 78.

NEWDIGATE—Aug. 7, at 26 Seymour Street, the Hon. Mrs. Newdigate, widow of Lieut.-Col. Francis William Newdigate, and daughter of Chandos, 1st Lord Leigh.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GOODWILL—August 24, to the Rev and Mrs F Goodwill, Wesleyan Tamil Mission, Bangalore, of a daughter.

MCKECHNIE—August 22, at Kasauli, the wife of Capt W E McKechnie, I M S, of a son.

THOMAS—August 23, at Saidpur, E B S Ry, the wife of F B Thomas of a daughter.

JONES—August 24, at Ranikhet, the wife of Sergeant-Major G T Jones, Chief Instructor, Army Gymnastic Staff, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CAVE-SHILLINGFORD—August 24, at St Thomas' Church, Calcutta, by the Rev Fr Van de Mergel, Robert Henry Cave, to Mary Helen, daughter of the late J J Shillingford, of Kolassy, Purnea.

DEATHS.

COOKSON—August 25, at Jubbulpur, Geoffrey Cookson, Lieutenant 2nd Bn 60th Rifles.

FLEMING—August 21, at Benares, Cecilia Henrietta, widow of the late John Armstrong Fleming. Dearly loved and deeply mourned.

GRAHAM (nee CLARKE)-August 23, at Simla, Kate, the beloved wife of R Graham.

GOULDING—August 12, at Mussoorie, Julia, widow of the late E H H Goulding, and daughter of the late John Mackinnon, of Mussoorie, aged 71.

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JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 55m. High water 5-22m., 1-41a. Low water, 11-3m., 11-23a.
Bank holiday.
Bombay Rugby Football Tournament.
Wilson College : Lecture on "Modern Developments in the Study of Mind," 7 p.m.
Cricket : Bombay Gymkhana A. and B. Teams vs. Byculla Club and Customs respectively.
The "Scarlet Mysteries," Town Hall.
Gaiety Theatre : Bandmann Comedy Company—The "Silver King."

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 55m. High water 7-7m., 5-51a. Low water, 0-57a.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, September 2.—4th Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Bombay Gymkhana half-yearly general meeting, 6 30 p.m. The "Scarlet Mysteries" Town Hall. Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Oriental Buildings. 4 p.m. Gaiety Theatre: Bandmann Comedy Company,—"the Liars." Sun rises 6h. 24m., Sun sets, 6h. 54m., High water, 8-31m., 7-28a., Low water, 0-45m., 2-19a.

Tuesday, September 3.—4th Criminal Sessions of the High Court. The Scarlet Mysteries, Town Hall. Gaiety Theatre : Bandmann Comedy Company—"Lady Windermere's Fan." Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 9-21m., 8-41a. Low water, 1 43m., 3-9a.

Wednesday, September 4.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m. All-India United Assurance Company, 7 Green Street, 4-39 p. m. Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Royal Bombay Yacht Club, half yearly general meeting, 6-45 p. m. Hingoli Press Company, Macmillan Building, 3 p. m. Gaiety Theatre Bandmann Comedy Company—"The Sign of the Cross." Celebration of anniversary of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's 83rd Birth. Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 10-0m., 9-29a. Low water, 2-34m., 3-49a.

Thursday, September 5.—Fancy Dress Football Match, Cooperage. Volkart's United Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 3 p. m. Bombay Club, special general meeting, 6-30 p. m. Gaiety Theatre : Bandmann Comedy Company,—"The Intervener." Bombay Art Society, annual general meeting, Elphinstone College, 5-45 p.m. A meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society at 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 51m.; High water, 10-31m., 10-9a.; Low water, 3-19m., 4-23a.

Friday, September 6.—Gaiety Theatre : Bandmann Comedy Company—"Charley's Aunt." Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water, 10-58m., 10-46a. Low water, 4-0m., 4-54a.

ARRIVAL OF A MAHARAJA.—His Highness the Maharaja of Kishanghar attended by nine followers arrived in Bombay from Kishanghar yesterday morning. The Maharaja is putting up in the Taj Mahal Hotel.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Oceana" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 3rd September.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan per s. s. "Yetorofu Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Wednesday the 4th September. Parcel mail for Japan close at 3 p.m. on the same day.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Under the auspices of the above Association Mr. Alexander Robertson, M. A. of Poona, will deliver a public address to-day at 6-30 p.m. (Standard time) in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon on "The Subconscious" Mr. Jehangir J. Vimadalal, M. A., L L. B., Solicitor, High Court, has kindly consented to preside. To-morrow the usual class will be conducted by the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar when he will expound "Wordsworth's Prelude."

NOT YET ASCERTAINED.—Kashiram Luxmon, a Hindu, was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital on Thursday morning, in an unconscious condition. It was found there were some bruises on his chest and other parts of the body. A Hindu who took him to the hospital said he was a relation of his and as Kashiram who left home in the morning to attend his work did not go to the mill until late, a search was made for him and he was found lying unconscious on the road. It was suspected he was knocked down and run over by a bullock cart. The man died in the hospital the same night. The Coroner opened an inquiry touching the death of Kashiram but as no evidence could be adduced nor any eye-witness could be found to explain how he received the injuries, further inquiry was adjourned.

THIEVING LASCARS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector O'Keefe charged Shahbudin Baba and four other lascars employed on board the steamship "Longdale," with the theft of a quantity of articles belonging to the ship. Mr. Bapuji J. Dhondi, Pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that on the arrival of the steamship "Longdale" in Bombay Captain Grey, master of the vessel, reported to the police that while the ship was between Bombay and Mombasa it was found that a lot of cargo that had been shipped was made away with, and that in one instance goods to the value of £65 were stolen from a box which had been broken open. The police searched the crew on suspicion and recovered a part of the missing articles from the accused. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

B'LOOD !

WHEN the Bandmann Company quits Bombay, and the drawing room comedies, the stage sermons, the detective stories and Masonic muddles with which this excellent group of players is now regaling us are becoming but memories, then will succeed a story of another kind—a burlesque melodrama of a type which will put the old Surrey and Sadler's Wells to the blush. The story is entitled "The Finger of B'lood," and it was evolved in Bombay by the same disordered brain which gave us that creepy funiosity, "Vinolia's Vengeance." "The Finger of B'lood, or, the Device of D'death"—Ugh !—will be put on at the Gaiety by a company of local amateurs on September 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th, and as the proceeds are to go to the Indo-British Institution and the Parsee General Hospital Fund, there should be packed houses every night. The G. I. P. band will attend, and the arrangements are being energetically made by Messrs. Webb and Firth. Messrs. Rose and Co. have the booking, which is sure to be unprecedented when it is known that Messrs. Marsh and Croft have the leading parts. So it is requested that patrons won't all come at once.

A CURE FOR THE ILLS OF IND.

I was talking to a Native friend,
Hindu, Modhbannia caste
(His views perchance might some offend
And thus his prospects blast)
So I will leave his name untold
But tell you what he said,
His simple cure I will unfold
To kill sedition dred.

And not alone seditious death
Was his bold guarantee
I'would choke Unrests' unwholesome breath
And India would be free—
From all this misbegotten talk
Of risings and sedition
And windy Babu Pleadrs balk
In their insane ambition,

To turn this land of present peace
Into a bloody shambles
With every silly Babu fleece
Held fast within the brambles :
Bleating and waiting—not for long—
Till some stern warrior race
With bloody sword would stop their song
And send their souls to Grace.

But to conclude, this was his cure
"Let Government now stop"
"These schemes for native councils"
"And every other sop"
"Let England in her own strength stand"
"Of her own might, the meed"
"And in her Justice RULE the land"
"That's really what we need."

N,

MR. W. BANKS GWYTHER is going to Dacca as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

WINTER ECZEMA.

Terrible Skin-scourge yields to Zam-Buk—40 years' suffering ended.

That terrible skin-scourge, eczema, occurs during the winter months in a more violent form than at any other season, the accompanying pain and irritation being increased by the cold.

Mrs. Frances Wakefield, of 6 Hastings Place, Stratton, Cirencester, inherited the disease, and suffered with it for no less than forty years. Her case seemed hopeless, but Zam-Buk has at last been the means of ending her misery and restoring to her that priceless boon—a healthy skin.

Mrs. Wakfield, who is 56 years of age, was interviewed by a "North Wilts Herald" reporter, and said :—"I began to suffer with the dreadful winter eczema when I was 15 years of age. Every winter the joints of my arms and knees, as well as my shins, were covered with a thick white scale, which dropped off and was replaced by other scales periodically. The parts ran with water very badly, and the rags got wet almost directly I put them on. The complaint was very irritating, and caused me almost unbearable pain

"I have been under some of the best doctors, and some years ago I had to go to an infirmary at Gloucester, where I was attended by three head physicians. I stayed for two months, but their care was only temporary. Last winter the disease was worse than ever, and I thought I would try Zam-Buk. By the time I had started a second box I could see that the dreadful complaint was dying away, and the pain and irritation got less and less. I continued the dressings of Zam-Buk for several weeks encouraged all the time by steady improvement, and now I am completely cured. I have kept well ever since, and my skin is quite healthy and sound now."

Zam-Buk is invaluable for all humours of the skin and scalp, including pimples, boils, eczema, psoriasis, ulcers, barber's rash, bad legs, diseased ankles, sore backs, poisoned wounds, rashes, eruptions, piles, &c. Keep a box handy at home for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, festering, spots, chafings, shaving sores, chapped hands, sore faces, cracked lips, chilblains, chill, sore throat, pains, &c. Of all chemists, or post free from the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, for Re. 1/ & Rs. 2/4 per box. The 2/4 size is most economical for family use, as it contains nearly four times the Re. 1/ box.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.
Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.
Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette," 31st Aug., 1907.

Zam-Buk
"RUB IT IN."

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MOTOR GOGGLES,
Most decent in Appearance, suitable for Hot Climate, of the BEST QUALITY.
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OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
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Opposite General Post Office.
PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE.

DIVINE SERVICE.

14TH SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY, 1ST SEPT. 1907.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
7 a m—Holy Communion
8 a m—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Smart in F.
9-30 a. m.—Litany.
Hymns—185, 307 and 322.
5-30 p m—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Stanford in B flat.
Hymns—281, 156 and 277.
Collections for—Cathedral High Schools.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church.
8 a m—Holy Eucharist.
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p m—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
8 a m—Holy Communion
Hymns—188 and 177
8-45 a.m.—Matins and Address
Hymns—210 and 191.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—526, 210, 177, 266 and 352.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.
6-30 a m—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a m—Matins.
8 a m—Holy Eucharist—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Nicholson
10 30 a.m.—Catechism
6-30 p m—Evensong—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Langmore
Alms for S. P. C. K.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
8 a.m.—Matins.
8-3 a m—Holy Eucharist—Choral.
9-30 a m—Litany
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p.m—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the S P C K

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—24
Hymns—11, 225 and 245.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wandby Road.)
8-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Service at Parel—Rev Alex S Crichton
11 a.m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S Crichton.
Hymns—226, 70 and 418
Psalm—103 ; Paraft 30

CATHOLIC CHURCH, SERVICES.

	Mourning Mass.	Evening.
The Cathedral Bhuleshwar ...	7, 8-30	5-30
St. Theresa's, Girgaum	6-45, 8-30	5-30
St. Josep's, Oomercarry	7-45	5-30
Church of the Holy Name.....	6, 7, 8 and 9	6-30
St. Joseph's Colaba	8 o'clock	6-30
St. Anne's, Byculla	5-30. 6-30, 7-30, 8-35	7 o'cloc
Rosary Church, Mazagon	6-30, 8-30	5-30
N. S. das Victoria's, Mahim ...	7-30	5-30
St, Francis of Assisi, Dadar ..	7 30	......
St. Peter's, Bandra	5-30, 6-30, 7-30 8-40,	6-30

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.
8-30 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher Rev A J Revnell.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher, Rev H Highfield (of Colombo)
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.
10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. C Ryder Smith, B A.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Revnell.
5 p.m—Sunday School.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.
9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Sunday Services—Preacher, Rev J O'Brien.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Clare Road, Byculla.
Rev C. B. Hill, B. A., Pastor.
8-15 a.m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a.m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co's steamer "Caledonia" Captain C H S Tocque, will sail to-day for Marseillis and London, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—

Avetoom. Mr A A
Abigail. Mr W J and 2 children
Abbott, Mr G F
Annandale, Dr N
Bamber, Mr
Burns, Mr T
Bannerman, Col W B
Bhagvat, Mr M N
Chaudhuri, 2 Messrs
Cox, Hon Mr Justice and Mrs
Contractor, Mr
Cornelius, Mr C V
Christie, Mr J
Clark, Mr W
Crawford, Mr H
Carey, Mrs L J and infant
Campbell, Maj C F
Elwin, Mr E B
Fletcher, Hon Mr Justice E
Grant, Lt-Col F C
Gahagan, Mr and Mrs
Hartland, Mr H
Harvey, Capt W F
Harrington, Hon Mr Justice
Hussain, Mr S
Harris, Mr T B
Hacobian. Mr A P
Johnstone, Mr A H
Johnstone, Miss
Jacob, Rev P H
Khan, Mr A
Loftus, Mr A C
Lacey, Mr C B
Lyle, Mr and Mrs H B
Lutz, Mr H
Meyer, Capt J
McKenzie, Mr A L
Manoharlal, Mr
Montgomery, Mr C E
Moilison, Mr J
Pershad, Mr K
Pandole, Mrs
Perry, Col W F
Raza, Mr A
Rampini, the Hon'ble Mr Justice
Rudge, Mr W A D, and son
Rhodes, Mr H
Ramsay, Mr
Reddie, Capt and Mrs
Sorabie, Major
Schoenberger, Mr H
Taylor, Mr J
Thrope, Mr F W
Togore, Mr D N
Thomas, Mr L F
Uddin, Mr S W
Woodroffe, Hon Mr Justice
Wake, Mr and Mrs T
Watson, Mr A
Wadia, Mr N N

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FOR health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY A MORTGAGOR

IN the High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod heard the suit brought by Tehilram Girdhardas against Kesribai, widow of Krishnaji Raghunath Patel, in which the plaintiff prayed that it may be declared that he had the right to cause a certain chawl to be sold under the powers contained in a mortgage deed, free from any lien of the defendant, and that such lien, if it ever existed, was excluded by her own conduct and was unenforceable against the plaintiff; that the defendant may be decreed to withdraw her objection to the plaintiff's right to the said chawl; that defendant be decreed to deliver up possession to the plaintiff of the chawl, including the four rooms in the personal occupation of herself, her relations, and servants; that the plaintiff may be awarded Rs. 4,500 or such other amount of damage as the Court may think meet, etc. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan and Mr. R. M. Patel, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir, Gulabbhai, and Billimoria, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan and Mr. B. J. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Mirza, Mirza, and Munguldas, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that, by a registered deed dated the 7th April, 1904, a chawl situated at Gorupdeo was conveyed by way of mortgage by Mahomedali Abdul Hussein Goriawalla to the plaintiff, for securing in trust the sum of Rs. 9,000. The said mortgage deed contained the usual powers of entry and sale in case of default being committed by the mortgagor. About the time of executing the mortgage deed the mortgagor handed to the plaintiff deeds and muniments of title relating to the property. On the 12th May, 1905, the plaintiff demanded from the mortgagor the sum of Rs. 6,455-3-6 for principal, interest and costs due by him at foot of the mortgage deed, and in default of payment thereof within one month gave notice that the plaintiff would exercise the dower of sale reserved to him. No answer having been received from the mortgagor, the plantiff caused the chawl to be put up for sale by auction to be held on 13th September, 1905. On the same date, the defendant for the first time intimated to the plaintiff to his extreme surprise that the balance of the consideration money, namely Rs. 4,000, still remained unpaid to her by the mortgagor, because one of the title deeds consisted of a registered deed of sale from the defendant to the mortgagor, dated 3rd April, 1903, which recited that the consideration money of Rs. 9,000 had been paid by the mortgagor and received in full by the defendant. The defendant in her letter to the plaintiff alleged that the mortgagor, Mahomedali, had fraudulently induced her to execute the deed of sale without paying to her the consideration money in full; and that the had been living in the chawl in virtue of her lien for the unpaid balance. On the 13th September, 1905, the auction sale was held but owing to the defendant having persisted in her alleged lien the intending buyers made no bids and the chawl was unsaleable, in consequence of which the plaintiff had suffered a great loss. Plaintiff submitted that the defendant was estopped by her own knowledge and conduct from setting up her alleged lien; and that the same ought not to be allowed to prevail against the plaintiff's right as the *bona fide* mortgage for value.

The defendant, in her written statement, averred that the mortgage deed, if executed at all, was a void instrument executed without consideration and in collusion between the plaintiff and the said Mahomedali, in order to deprive and defraud the defendant of her rights and interests in the premises referred to. She executed a deed of sale in favour of Mahomedali, but it was not explained to her, and she was not aware of the contents thereof. She did not receive the full amount of the consideration money under the said sale deed. Mahomedali, by a writing of even date, agreed to pay to her the balance of the purchase money remaining due, and falsely and fraudulently induced her to admit her mark before the Sub-Registrar, although the consideration money had not been received by her. She remained in possession of the premises in the exercise of her right of lien as unpaid vendor, and claimed to do so until the balance of the purchase money was paid to her. There was still due to her from Mahomedali a sum of Rs. 3,444 in respect of the sale price of the premises, and she had obtained a decree from this Court against him for the said amount. She counterclaimed that it may be declared that she has, as unpaid vendor, got a claim against the premises, etc.

The details of the matter were proceeded with.

DEALERS IN DIAMONDS AT VARIANCE.

Reference to Arbitration.

Yesterday in the High Court before the Hon. Mr Justice Russell, Chief Justice, the suit of Mansukhlal Raojibhai and three others, two of whom were minors, against Revashankar Jagjivan was argued by the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, who was instructed by Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Dewan, for the plaintiffs; Mr. P. J. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appearing for the defendant. Property of considerable value was involved in the suit, and Counsels' briefs were accordingly heavy.

In co-partnership with the defendants, plaintiffs were carrying on the business of their half share in buying and selling diamonds and jewels, pearls, silver-ware, silver bars, and piece-goods: there was also an Insurance agency business. Plaintiffs prayed for a declaration that the business carried on in the name of Revashankar Jugjiwan had ceased and was dissolved. The business was stated in 1889 by Raichadbhai Raojibhai, brother of the first plaintiff, in partnership with the defendant. Additions were made to it as occasions arose, and operations were extended to other branches which prospered and flourished with the progress of time, including a branch in Rangoon. On the 21st March, 1901, Raichand died. Differences and disputes sprang up between the parties over a proposed increase to a sub-partner. Defendant had recently commenced to carry on the business on his own account, and in his own name. He was about to put up a new sign-board indicating his own business, had brought in new office-cupboards to the office and shop of the old firm and had put the partnership goods in them, stating they were his own, when further progress of these measures was arrested by the first two plaintiffs. Chhaganlal Raichandbhai, an intelligent lad of 17, who was the second plaintiff, got the keys of the safes; but he was assaulted and the keys were taken away from him. The first plaintiff then took the measure of having the safes and cupboards sealed by his attorneys, and placed two Bhaya watchmen there for the protection of his interests, such as preventing the goods from being removed. Defendant then placed 15 Bhayas there, and plaintiffs increased the number of their watchmen to seven. Constant factional altercations took place and there was danger of a breach of the peace. On the first day, the second plaintiff and his nephew, a lad of thirteen, were severely beaten by persons of the opposite faction. Defendant had, with his brother Pranjivandas, arranged for, and obtained remittances from Rangoon to the amount of one lakh of rupees which should have rightly gone to the credit of the Bombay firm; but which the defendant was utilising for his own business. Defendant had been receiving from the brokers and constituents of the firm goods belonging to the firm. Hence the prayer for the taking of accounts, appointing a receiver, preventing defendants from irregular or illegal acts, and so forth.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad reported to the Court that, instead of fighting out the case which, looking to the formidable proportions to which counsels' briefs had already swollen, would involve the parties in heavy litigation and make them spend years in the taking of accounts, it would be better if the parties had come to an arrangement and agreed to refer the suit and matters in difference to the decision of two arbitrators.

Mr. Justice Russell approved of the arbitration as by far the better way than launching into a long litigation in Court, in view of their being minors whose interests the Court was bound to protect. But, His Lordship enquired, what if the arbitrators differed?

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad replied that then they would have to act under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, and appoint an umpire; but the learned counsel believed that there were but rare chances of any such serious difference arising.

His Lordship expressed himself satisfied, and declared the reference to arbitration for the minors' benefit.

The order was registered with the consent of Mr. Padshah, counsel for the defendant, who was present during the proceedings.

SUIT FOR PARTITION.

IN the High Court their Lordships the Hon. Mr. Justice Louis P. Russell, acting Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice R. Knight have disposed of a case in which the original plaintiff and appellant, Krishnaji, sued the original defendants and respondents, Sayad Hasan Saheb and nine others, for partition of his share in the property in dispute. Mr. Branson with Mr. S. R. Bakhle appeared for the appellant, and the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare with Mr. C. A. Rele appeared for the respondents. The original suit was decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Belgaum, who dismissed it. In appeal, the District Judge of Belgaum confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance. Against this decree an appeal was admitted in the High Court. The history of the case, as given out by the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight, is that two brothers Husen and Hazrat held certain lands in common and that Husen mortgaged them in 1859 to plaintiff's father under a deed to which Hazrat was not a party. In 1873 Hazrat sued Husen for partition of the lands, alleging his own exclusion from enjoyment since 1863 and he obtained a decree awarding him a moiety by partition. Instead of executing this decree he sold his interest to the mortgagee, whose possession thus continued undisturbed. In 1886 Husen's descendants sued the mortgagee for redemption. The mortgagee pleaded his acquisition of Hazrat's moiety as a partial bar to the claim, but the Courts held that it was not competent to him to call his mortgagor's title into question and allowed the descendants to redeem the whole property. The mortgagee's son now sues them to recover Hazrat's moiety by partition. Both the Lower Courts have disallowed the claim. These grounds, His Lordship observed, related entirely to the proceedings prior to 1886, and it was not asserted that any bar to the present suit had arisen since that date, whether by efflux of time or otherwise. It seems that the twenty years which have since elapsed have been consumed in the processes of execution of the redemption decree. His Lordship remarked that the Lower Courts have held the claim to be time barred by the following method of reasoning. The mortgagee's possession throughout was that which he derived from Husen. This circumstance, intrinsically indisputable, is proved by the redemtion decree obtained by Hussen's descendents. Hazrat was confessedly excluded from possession in 1863, and as he not only did not execute decree which he obtained 10 years later, but actually agreed not to execute it, that exclusion has continued up to the present day. His claim therefore and that of the purchaser claiming under him has long since become barred by limitation. Now this reasoning, His Lordship said, was based upon a manifest fallacy. After examining the legal aspect of the case, His Lordship observed that the ruling in Nundo Lal versus Jodu Nath, on which both the Lower Courts have relied in rejecting plaintiff's claim, was beside the point. It was there held that the mortgagee of an undivided estate does not, by the subsequent purchase of a share therein from one not in possession, at the time of conveyance, change his character from a mortgagee into that of an owner; but his possession continues as mortgagee. It is not asserted in the present case that plaintiff ceased to hold as mortgagee after his purchase from Hazrat, but that his possession ceased to be adverse to Hazrat's interest. The point is so clear that, His Lordship said, it needed no further elucidation. Their Lordships therefore reversed the finding of the Lower Appellate Court on the point of limitation and remanded the suit for disposal according to law

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Knight presides at the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court which commences on Monday. The calendar contains eight cases, implicating ten prisoners, five of whom are Hindus, three Mahomedans, and two Europeans. There is one case of counterfeiting King's coin, two of cheating, two of house-breaking and theft, and three of theft. One case was committed by Mr. A. A. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, three by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, two by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, one by Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, while in one case the prisoner, a European, has been transferred to Bombay by Mr. A. Lucas, Judicial Commissioner in Sind. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. Shankar Mahadeo, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for house-breaking and theft.
2. Hamilton George Ramsay, transferred by Mr. A. Lucas, Judicial Commissioner in Sind, for cheating.
3. Mahomed Hussain alias Yasin Abdul Rehman alias Yasin Rehman, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for house-breaking and theft.
4. Shaik Ahmed Dukhi, committed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, for theft.
5. Adamji Tyabji, committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, for theft.
6. Max J. Blo m, committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup for cheating.
7. Narayen Withoo, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for attempt to commit theft.
8. Poonja Ramji, Bhagoo Poonja, and Ramji Walla, committed by Mr. C. H. Setalvad, for counterfeiting King's coin and abetment.

POLICE COURT.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stenson placed Tayeb Haji Ayub, Bachu Abdul Latif, Fakir Mahomed Ibrahim, Mahomed Hossein Babu and Ismail Khodagar on a charge of cheating in respect of four cases of piece-goods, valued at Rs. 7,400. Mr. Velinkar appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Mulla, solicitor, and Mr. Sorab Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Stenson in laying the facts of the case before the Court said that the accused were arrested in connection with the disposal of four cases of piece-goods valued at Rs. 7,400. These cases were in July last obtained from certain merchants in Bombay and taken to the Docks for shipment by accused Fakir Mahomed and one Hussein Joosub. The latter has made himself scarce. The cases were reported to have been shipped on board the s. s. "Shah Allum" some time between the 8th and the 23rd July last. A sham bill of lading was obtained from the Company's officers and those cases were removed from the docks and taken to the accused's place. The goods were subsequently sold to different merchants in the town. The police succeeded in recovering a large portion of the property. It was hard just then to say, Mr. Stenson observed, as to what particular part each accused individually played in the matter. He therefore asked for a remand and requested his Worship to allow the accused to be kept in police custody to enable them to further investigate the matter.

In answer to the question put by his Worship the Inspector said that the first and the third accused were entrusted with the property, while the second accused, who was a cart driver, assisted them in removing the four cases from the Docks to the accused's house. He had made a false statement before the Port Trust Officers when the latter challenged him at the gate. The fourth and the fifth accused were son and father and servants of Hussein Joosub who is not yet arrested. They had assisted in removing the cases to that man's house and the four empty cases were found in his godown.

Further hearing was adjourned. Tthe accused in the meantime were remanded in Police custody.

THEFT IN THE MINT.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, W. S. Dracup disposed of the case in which Sub-Inspector Power charged Muridkhan Mithukhan, Mahomedan workman employed in the Standard Melting Department of the Bombay Mint with the theft of 99 tolas of silver from the Mint. The evidence showed that on Thursday morning, on receiving certain information, Mr. Joseph J. Brown, head of the melting department, had the accused searched, when pieces of silver about 23 tolas in weight were found concealed in his loin-cloth. The matter was reported to Mr. J. Brown, Warden of the Mint. The Officer ordered the accused to be handed over to the police. Subsequently the house of the accused was searched by the police and some more silver was found there. This quantity weighed 76 tolas. The accused admitted having stolen 23 tolas of silver found on him, but as to the 76 tolas of silver found in his house he said it had been given by an old employe of the Mint. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE Florio and Rubattino s. s. *Liguria*, from Suez, left Aden for Bombay on the 30th instant at 3 a. m., and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 4th instant.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

A meeting of the Harwood Football League Committee was held on Thursday night to discuss the application made by the Royal Garrison Artillery. It will be remembered that when they met the Y. M. C. A. the game ended in a draw of a goal all. Had the R. G. A. won this they would have stood a very good chance of securing second place. During the game, when the R. G. A. were pressing, the ball was said to have gone through the goal. The goal judge signalled this but the referee differed and gave no goal.

On considering the position in which the referee was at the time the Committee over-ruled the application and the game stands as drawn.

The next game in connection with the League will be on Monday, when the Bombay Gymkhana meets the Government Telegraph. On Tuesday the Scots A team meet the Rovers and the second place in the table depends upon the results of these two games.

Drawings for the Rovers' Tournament takes place this evening.

The final of the Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Tournament takes places this evening on the Cooperage between the Gymkhana and West Ridings. The teams should be splendidly matched and should play be loose the former have more than a fair chance.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mud Sports.

Programme for Wednesday, 4th September, at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting).

I. Individual Tent Pegging. Ponies.

Members are informed that a supply of Competition Tent Pegging Spears are now available at the Gymkhana.

2. Treasure Trove Stakes (Ladies' Nomination).—Gentlemen at starting post will each be given a chatty containing bran, in which a coin of the realm will be hidden. They will then ride given course to flag, where syces will be standing, dismount and run to their partners, who will proceed to find the coin. The chatties must not be emptied on the ground. When found gentlemen will run to bucket, into which the bran must be emptied. They will then mount and return over same course, carrying coin in chatty. First home with coin in chatty to win.

3. Pigsticking.

4. Living Aunt Sally (Ladies' Nomination).—Gentlemen will ride usual course to flag where syces will be standing. They will dismount, hand horses over to syces and run to chalk line, don top hats which will be provided, and stand on line with backs to the ladies. The ladies, who will be standing a safe distance off, will be provided with tennis balls and they will endeavour to knock off their respective partner's hat. Immediatly a gentleman has his hat knocked off he wil at once remount and return over same course. Best time to win. Any movement on the gentleman's part tending to render his partner's task less difficult will be visited with disqualification.

5. V. C. Race.

(To ride over low jump and rescue dummy from zereba, returning over jump carrying dummy.)

6. M. C. C. Stakes (Ladies' Nomination).—Gentlemen at starting post will each be given a cricket ball. They will then ride given course to where ladies are standing at wickets. They will hand ball to partner, and donning pads (which must be fully strapped) will take up the position of wicket-keeper. Immediately the lady has knocked off the bails, gentlemen will remove pads, mount and return over same course taking cricket balls with them.

Event will be run off in heats of four with a final heat. First home to win.

7. Pony Scurry.

(It will greatly assist Judge and Handicapper if riders in the Scurries will wear colours).

By kind permission of Col. E. M. Reed and Officers, the Band of the 113th Infantry will play during the afternoon.

Practice jumps, etc., are avaliable on Monday and Saturday mornings.

J. HENDERSON GRAY,
W. G. PALMER,
Hony. Secretaries

POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

Semi-Finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 30.

The semi-finals in the above tournament were played this afternoon under pleasant weather conditions and before a very large number of spectators, amongst whom were Mrs. Muir Mackenzie and General and Mrs. Richardson. Colonel Russell and Officers of the Sappers and Miners were "At Home" in the pavilion and dispensed lavish hospitality, while the band of the 114th Mahrattas played choice selections of music. Two games were played to-day and met with varying results, leaving the 34th Poona Horse and the Poona Gymkhana to fight out the finals on Monday.

ROYAL ENGINEERS *vs.* POONA HORSE.

The first game was between the Royal Engineers, Poona, *vs.* 34th Poona Horse. The teams were:—

Royal Engineers.—Mr. Richardson, Captain Bremner, Major Leslie and Mr. Boyd (back).

Poona Horse.—Mr. Studdy, Mr. Gray, Mr. Hilderbrand and Captain Davie (back).

Umpires.—Colonel Forbes and Mr Moir.

The meeting of these two teams provided a splendid exhibition of Polo. The game was a warmly contested one from the very start. Both sides played their ablest and best, disputing every little advantage, and victory hung in the balance till the last moment.

In the opening chukker, after some hot skirmishing at both ends in which the Poona Horse narrowly missed being scored against, by the timely save by Davie, Offside was given against the Engineers and Gray drew first blood for the Poona Horse. Fast up and down play followed, both the goals being well defended. The round was devoid of further score.

The second Chukker opened badly for the Engineers. They made a splendid rush on the enemy's flags but Bremner's shot went wide. A minute more and he was back again with the ball, but this too went wide of the posts. Soon after in the scrimmage in front of the Poona Horse goal Captain Davie's pony tripped and both rolled over Fortunately he was not hurt, but the pony went lame. Another mishap to the Poona Horse happened when they were near the Engineers' goal. Here Hilderbrand came down and he too escaped hurt and resumed play shortly. After this the Engineers again attacked the Poona Horse goal, but this was unproductive of score.

In the next chukker the Engineers again attacked, but as ill luck would have it Bremner's shot went wide and a second attempt by him was clearly saved by Davie. Strenuous play in mid-field followed then a run was made on the Engineers' posts and a dangerous shot was warded off by Boyd. Further fast up and down play could not give any advantage to either side. The Engineers were more lucky in the fourth round and Bremner by a long shot sent the ball flying between the Poona Horse flags amidst applause. From the hit out Poona Horse made a raid on the Engineers' outposts but Leslie cleared. Then the Engineers had a sweep on the opposite goal, but no score resulted their shot going wide. With level scores the teams entered upon a final round at the very commencement of which the Poona Horse hotly attacked the Engineers' goal, but Boyd saved the dangerous position. A few seconds later they were back again and Hilderbrand by a splendid long shot sent the ball clear between the Engineers' flags amidst cheers. Soon after, a penalty was given against the Poona Horse and Bremner having a free hit sent a fine drive, but unfortunately for the Engineers the ball missed the goal by an inch hitting the post. Then Gray had a beautiful run on the Engineers' flags, but his shot also went slightly wide. Soon after time was called and this interesting game closed with a defeat for the Engineers who were universally considered a better team. Score:—

Poona Horse……………………2 Goals.
Royal Engineers………………1 Goal.

POONA GYMKHANA *vs.* 2ND WORCESTERS.

The second game was Poona Gymkhana *vs.* 2nd Worcestershire Regiment. The teams were:—

Poona Gymkhana.—Captains Talboy, Wright, Light and Lucas (back).

Worcestershire—Capts. Carr, Ignoville-Williams' Lambton and Gibbs (back).

Umpires—Colonel Westlake and Major Martin.

This game was a repetition of some of the previou games played on Monday and Wednesday. This is the first time the Worcestershire Regiment, which comes from Ahmednagar, appear on the polo field and they were set to face a crack team of the Poona Gymkhana. Disaster for the former was of course anticipated, but the sporting spirit of the Worcesters, which prompted them to send up a team, is to be admired.

It was a one sided struggle throughout, the visiters being completely outplayed by the Gymkhana, while the latter added goal after goal to their record. The Worcesters failed in every attempt to score. From the very first play centered in the Worcesters' ground, and the Gymkhana pressing strongly, Wright had a goal. Then the Worcesters made a run to the opposite end and Wright saved the position. Soon after, Wright by a long angular drive hit a second goal. In the second chukker play was in the Worcesters' ground and Talbot, out of a scrimmage, scored a major point. Light soon added another, and a foul against the Worcesters was availed of by Talbot to put up the fifth goal.

The third chukker was rather warmly contested but the Gymkhana succeeded in making another goal, thanks to Talbot.

With six goals against the Worcesters defeat seemed certain and in the next round Wright by a beautiful angular shot and Talbot by a long drive secured two goals in quick succession. Then the Worcesters made an attempt to score and Ingnoville Williams made a brilliant run on the enemy's flags, but his shot went wide of the posts. Without the ghost of a chance the Worcesters entered upon the fifth round which provided their adversaries with two more goals; the first by Lucas and the second by Light. As foreseen the game resulted in an easy walk over for the Poona Gymkhana by ten goals to love. Score:—

Poona Gymkhana…………………………10 Goals
Worcesters……………………………………Nil.

POONA SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 31st August.

HORSES LEFT IN.

Being the meeting that ushers in the Poona Races proper, there is a very large number of horses left in for to morrow's Extra. The Stewards have been forced to divide the Arab Horse Race, there being thirty horses left in this event, and with the Beginners Plate also divided, we will have as many as ten Races for to-morrow. It is sure to be a grand afternoon of sport; being a holiday a large attendance will be attracted; the Ringmen will have brisk work and well, let us see how the publi: will fare.

THE TALLYHO PLATE (Hurdles.)—1½ miles.—Greenstone 11st 12lbs, Transvaal 11st 10lbs, Loch Lochie 11st 9lbs, Madeira 10st 11lbs, April Fool 10st 10lbs, Umutbee 10st 4lbs, Lamrock 10st 3lbs, Refuge Bay 9st 10lbs, Shotover 9st 7lbs, Dormant 9st 5lbs, Goodwin 9st.

THE STICKS HANDICAP (Hurdles.)—1½ miles.—Bull's Eye 11st 7lbs, Gladstone 10st 10lbs, Perguesite 10st 8lbs, Daphne 10st 6lbs, Fortunatus 9st 7lbs.

THE ALL HORSE PLATE.—1 mile.—Boabdil 9st 12lbs, Sacristan II. 9st 4lbs, Paddys Darling 9st, The Master 9st, Killua 8st 13lbs, Lady Metal 8st 11lbs, Wanden 8st 9lbs, Circuit 8st 6lbs, Manlock 8st 4lbs, Our State 8st 4lbs, Preparation 8st 3lbs, Apology 8st 2lbs, Nal Gould 8st 1lbs, dmiral Crichton 7st 13lbs, Mozart 7st 13lbs, St. Patrick 7st 12lbs, Cossack 7st 4lbs, Rosewater 6st 6lbs, Insurrection 6st.

THE LOSERS HANDICAP.—6 furlongs.—Lady Metal 9st 12lbs, Squire Alfred 9st 1lb, Mother Goose 8st 10lbs, Projecture 8st 8lbs, Admiral Crichton 8st 6lbs, Baritone 8st 2lbs, Zotique 7st 13lbs, Windy 7st 13lbs, Dunsiname 7st 11lbs Mulison 7st 9lbs, King's Mirror 7st 8lbs, Forfeit 7st 7lbs, Conscience 7st 7lbs, Faded Lily 7st 7lbs, Downfall 7st 6lbs, Devils Dance 7st 5lbs, Rosewater 7st 4lbs, Chevalier 7st, Sainfoin 6st 9lbs.

THE SYDNEY PLATE.—7 furlongs.—Matulgea 9st 12lbs, Russley Rose 9st 6lbs, Encourage 8st 10lbs, Koko 8st, Recovery 7st 5lbs, Mandeville 7st 4lbs, Virballa 7st 3lbs.

WELTER CONSOLATION PLATE.—1 mile.—Umutbee 11st 12lbs Craig 9st 9lb Nell Gwynne 9st 3lb Senator 11st 2lb Recovery 9st 7lb Curfew 9st 2lb White Heather 10st 5lb Goodwin 9st 4lb Lone Hand 9st.

KHANDALLA PLATE.—1½ miles.

I DIVISION.

Soheil 9st 10lbs, Commander 7st 10lbs, Pancla II 7st 1lb, Skylark 8st 10lbs, Gladiator 7st 9lb, Swordsman 7st Money Spinner 8st 4lbs, Arab Lord 7st 8lbs, Perolem 6lb 12lbs, Makhool 8st Royal 7st 7lbs, Seermust 6st 10lbs, Bendigo 7st 12lbs, Nizam 7st 6lbs.

II DIVISION.

Precious 10st 1lb Remembrance 7st 10lb Mconim (late Kaleecharen) 7st 3lb, Young Kohinoor 9st 6lb Antica 7st 6lb, Egypt 8st 9lb Alma 7st 5lb Highborn 7st 2lb Ajax 8st 7lb Multiform 7st 5lb Let Go 7st 2lb Mooreed 7st 12lb Madras 7st 3lb Anee 6st 4lb.

BEGINNERS PLATE.—6 furlongs.

I DIVISION.—Muddaries, Zir, Baroda, Saeed, Madrid, Amood, Eedan, Hazza Imtiyas, Herricul, Merdas, Glass, Casoon, Thygar, Meerjan, Madras.

II DIVISION.—Moscow, Linder, Elector, Lucky Shot, Little Sanaya, Peregrine, Gold Mint, Company Engine, Intakia, Jalmond, Salvaine, Fadil, Lucky Prince, Young Lomond, Rackhan.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

1. There will be no shooting at Colaba this Saturday afternoon the 31st instant.

2. There will be Recruits' Drill at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening the 2nd proximo from 6 p.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

3. There will be a ride out on Wednesday morning, the 11th September (Bank Holiday) Dress—Khaki, without Arms, Hunting Saddles and Bridles. Full particulars of "Rendesvous" will be notified later.

H. S. SYMONS, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

288 STRENGTH.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—

No 1111 Gr W C Sullivan No 3 Co
Do Sapper H Daniels E E Co

289 PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 10th September, at 9-30 p.m., to be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members attending must be in uniform (c.g.), Mess Dress or Khaki.

Invitations.—Each Member of the Corps and Club is entitled to two free tickets, in addition to his own extra tickets to be paid for at the rate of Re 1 each to be remitted with applications (with name of Guest), for tickets to the Head-Quarters Office.

No application for Tickets will be considered after the 31st instant.

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R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

187—Detail for the week ending Saturday, the 7th proximo:—

Monday the 2nd—"K" Coy (Scottish High School) parade at 3-30 p m on company parade ground.

Tuesday the 3rd—"M" Coy parade on company parade ground at 3-15 p m

II—"I" Coy parade at 4-15 p m on company parade ground.

III—"L" Coy parade at 4-45 p m on company parade ground.

IV—Practice for Buglers' near Skating Rink at 8-30 p m.

Wednesday the 4th—"H" Coy parade at 5-30 p m on company parade ground.

Thursday the 5th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a m.

II.—"L" Coy. Parade at 7-45 a m on company parade ground.

III—"I" Coy Parade at 4-15 p.m. on company parade ground.

IV—"M" Coy. Parade at 3-15 p. m, on company parade ground.

Friday, the 6th—"K" Coy. John Connon School Parade at 3-30 p. m. on company parade ground.

II—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head Quarters at 7 p m. Dress—Mufti.

Saturday the 7th—"H" Coy., Parade at 7-30 a. m. on company parade ground.

Subject for all companies during the ensuing week, pages 115 to 126, Training Manuals, appendix 1905.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 30.

Pressure changes have been such as to cause the trough of low pressure to move much nearer to the hills and further east than usual, in consequence of which the winds from the Bay cannot now extend westward beyond Bihar, and dry northwesterly winds prevail over the Punjab and the western half of the United Provinces.

These conditions are usually associated with the break in the Arabian Sea monsoon and the concentration of the Bay current in Burma and north-east of India. Accordingly there has been practically no rain except in the areas last named and in the extreme east of the United Provinces.

The weakness of the Arabian Sea monsoon is also shown by the smoothness of the sea at all stations on the West Coast.

In Burma there has been nearly general rain on the coast and local rain in the interior. Tavoy records 1 1/2 inches, Moulmein 2 and Rangoon, Bassein, Akyab and Toungoo 1 inch. The skies are moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

In the north-east of India and Orissa the rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bihar and Chota Nagpur and local in Eastern Bengal and Bengal. The principal amounts are Dibrugarh and Sibsagar 2 inches, Chittagong 3/4, Darbhanga 3, Gaya 2, and Hazaribagh 1 1/2 inches. The skies are moderately to heaveily clouded and humidity and temperature are approximately normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces nearly general rain has fallen in the extreme east of the United Provinces, Gorakhpur reporting 1 1/2 inches and Allahabad 3/4 inch. Cloud has decreased and is now only light over the general part of the division, while humidity and temperature are normal except in the extreme south-east of the United Provinces, where the weather is cooler than usual.

In the north-west of India, Jodhpur, Mount Abu and Surat report light falls of rain. The skies are moderately clouded in Rajputana and Gujarat and clear elsewhere, while the air contains the usual amount of moisture except in the Punjab, where humidity is in defect. The temperature has risen in Kashmir and is now nearly normal everywhere.

In the Peninsula only a few falls of rain occurred, and the largest amount of 1 1/2 inches at Kodaikanal. Cloud had decreased generally and is now only light to moderate. The air is drier and warmer than usual in the central Madras coast districts, but elsewhere the humidity and temperature are very nearly normal.

Forecast:—Nearly general rain is probable in the Burma coast and in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and local rain in the interior of Burma and in the rest of the north-east of India and on the west coast of the Peninsula.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplanade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered ……	97	64	93	46	94	96	97	74
Friday, 30th Aug. '907……	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	01
Total ….	97	64	91	46	94	96	97	75
Total to date, 1906 ………	52	21	51	56	58	53	52	18

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON FRIDAY, 30TH AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased over the whole country, the rise having been brisk at Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, Bombay, Poona, Malegaon, Surat, Akola, Indore, Neemuch, Veraval, Bhavnagar Para, Rajkot, Dwarka, Karachi and Agra.

Winds are south-easterly at Ratnagiri and Coimbatore and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong at Jhansi, Khandwa and Aurangabad and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum is 5° to 7° in excess of normal at Negapatam, Madras, Cuddapah and Masulipatam and 6° to 9° in defect at Jubbulpore and Allahabad; minimum 5° in defect at Malegaon. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad and the lowest 63° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in several places. Humidity shows a moderate to considerable increase above normal at Colombo, Bhuj and Surat.

Rain—Only 16 stations report rain, out of which 13 had under a quarter an inch.

Weather.—The monsoon current on the Konkan Coast is extremely weak and no rain beyond local scattered showers is likely at present.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE SCARLET MYSTERIES.

BOMBAY is indeed fortunate in the matter of entertainment at present. To-night the "Scarlet Mysteries" open their too brief season at the Town Hall. Performances will be given to-night and again (with entirely different programmes) on Monday and Tuesday. The Westminster Glee singers will be remembered, for they proved probably the most popular entertainers that Bombay has ever known. The Scarlet Mysteries are also under the direction of Mr. Branscombe, which is a guarantee that the entertainment will be of the highest class. It will be of an entirely different character from the Glee singers however. Of course one could not expect the tenor to spend the whole evening being humorous and one would not wish it. But there are other mysteries besides the Tenor, and one of them, "The Joker," was for a long time understudy to Mr. Huntly Wright in the "Country Girl" at Daly's. There is nothing to be learned from the entertainment unless it be how to be amused. It is an evening of fun. That is its sole aim and object and if we are to believe the verdict of other towns in India—even hypercritical Simla—it succeeds entirely. Humorous glees, duets, quartettes, banjo playing and dances fill a long programme. The entertainment is somewhat handicapped by the lack of a theatre in which to perform, but most of the difficulty is being overcome by fitting up the stage at the Town Hall with footlights to make it as much like a real stage as possible. The booking is proceeding very briskly at Messrs. Soundy and Co. in Hornby Row.

THE AGIARY LANE DISASTER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There can be no two opinions as to the fact that the block consequent on the late collapse of houses in Dadysett's Agiary Road has been continued too long. Besides being the cause of painfully and yet uselessly reminding the public of the sad occurrence it has been a source of the greatest inconvenience as disgusting as vexatious.

Imagine the plight of pedestrians having to grope through small lanes after night-fall in full danger of having something thrown on their heads from the windows above, hitting themselves against corners and steps of the houses below, unconsciously running against some one on one side and spraining their ankles on the other on account of the unevenness of ground and wading through water and mud when it is raining!

Of course all this has to be undergone and allowances must be made but within reasonable bounds only. I hope the Authorities will pay their early attention to the above state of things as it reflects but little credit on their resources (which I for one firmly believe to be ample enough) it being nearly a month since the catastrophe.—Yours, etc.,

A SUFFERER.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade………	0	1	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri………………	0	0	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada……………	1	1	9
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi ……………………	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ……	1	1	30
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ………	1	0	14
G Mahim and Worli …………	0	0	12
Water [illegible]sion …………………	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown ……	0	0	0
Hospitals …………………………	0	1	13
Total …………	3	4	110
Total plague deaths to date … 140,937			
Same date last year………	3	0	114

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
14	11

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUG. 31, 1907.

EGYPT AND INDIA.

IT is surprising how few of the numerous writers on Indian problems point their remarks by references to the very similar conditions obtaining in the Egypt of today, and *vice-versa*. In dealing with current Indian questions we have never failed, when occasion offered, to illustrate our remarks by some mention of analogus Egyptian problems, as when we demonstrated the applicability to India of many of Lord Cromer judgments as set forth in his masterly reports. We are emboldened once more to return to the subject by a recent article of Sir Edward Candy's in the *Empire Review*. In drawing "a comparison and a contrast" between Egypt and India Sir Edward has many pointed things to say, but there is much that he has left unsaid, and it is only to the general public who do not know both countries well that the analogy he draws will provide food for thought. As, then, the article will appear to have more value in a daily than monthly, we should like to borrow the leading ideas, and, supplementing them by others, give a brief summary of the chief points of similarity in the conditions of the two countries. Taking first the points of difference, we notice the marked geographical contrast. While Egypt is a single country, India is a whole continent of diverse countries. One particular province of India—Sind—is comparable to Egypt in climate and geographical features, but apart from Sind the points of comparison show great dissimilarity. Ethnologically as geographically India is as different as possible from Egypt, for the Indian races, languages and castes are innumerable, whilst Egypt, cosmopolitan as it undoubtedly is, is populated in the main by Arabs, and for practical purposes Arabic is the acknowledged vernacular throughout the country. Politically there is also a striking cantrast. India is a part and parcel of the British Empire; Egypt nominally ruled by a King—the Khedive—under the suzerainty of the Sultan with a temporary British occupation superadded for the purpose of carrying out reforms. This contrast, however, must not be too much laboured, seeing that the British occupation of Egypt is most likely to be permanent—using the term relatively—and that for all practical purposes the government of Egypt is in British hands and is controlled by the Parliament at Westminster. Still, there is a very sharp contrast between Egypt and a large part of India—the Native States. They have no counterpart in the valley of the Nile, and, *pace* Mr. Dicey, the Khedive cannot safely be given the semi-independent authority of an Indian prince. None the less, so different are fact and theory, that while the Nizam is more of a *de facto* monarch than the Khedive, his territory is a more integral part of the British Empire than that of Abbas Hilmi.

But if we restrict our remarks to British India proper and pierce beneath that veil of fiction which so mystifies the student of things Egyptian, we shall find plenty of similarity between the conditions of the two countries. In both, England is pursuing a mission of civilisation and political organisation, and in both very considerable progress has been made. As the British occupation of Egypt is only a quarter of a century old it is not to be expected that the Egyptians should have travelled so far along the road of progress, material, moral and intellectual, as the inhabitants of British India. But Egypt was more amenable to European influences than India was before the overthrow of the native government; hence the progress made in Egypt since 1882 is out of all proportion to the shortness of the Occupation. Besides, one great man has been at the helm for the whole period; and who will say that if Dalhousie, Lord Cromer's counterpart in India, had remained in office twenty-five years, more rapid progress might have been attained, though it must always be remembered that the larger the area and the greater the complexity of races and customs, the more necessary does it become to proceed with vigilance and circumspection. In short, Egypt has advanced at a faster rate than India, and it is not surprising. Within the last five and twenty years she has been so inoculated with Western ideas—despite the absence of a modern University with all that that entails—that a National party has arisen in Cairo analogous to that associated with the Indian Congress. Here then is a very striking resemblance between the political situation of the two countries. Both can show a body of men bent on self-government, and the Indian National party may be regarded as the elder brother of the Egyptian one. In dealing with these Nationalists the same question arises in both countries; how far do they represent the real wishes and aspirations of the masses? The Nationalist ideals are ideals of western origin, with which the masses are not conversant, and they aim at a system of government which has no precedent in the past history of India and Egypt, and for which society in either country is not prepared. When the Egyptian Nationalists urged the appointment of a Ministry reponsible to the Chamber—which at present is a purely consulative body—and required for that Chamber complete control of the finances of the country, Lord Cromer, who could take a wider view of the situation than the enthusiastic and inexperienced Nationalists, replied that to grant their demands would entail chaos and National bankruptcy. The same answer might be made to similar proposals in India, and the most enlightened amongst the native community would endorse it. But this does not mean that no progress along the lines of self-government is possible in either country. The seeds of self-government have been spontaneously sown by the British administration in both countries, and by careful watering and tending may in the lapse of time grow up into stalwart plants, when undue forcing might produce a frail and rank growth. The teaching of history and reason is so patent that it is nothing short of wonderful how educated men will allow their enthusiasm to lead them to impossible conclusions.

Of course, if we assume it to be true what a certain Bengalee paper once asserted to be a fact, that the masses would prefer a bad native Government to a good foreign one, there would be nothing more to be said. But we should prefer to refuse belief in such a dictum, as we hold that whole communities could not so completely lose sight of their self-interest. Nor is the material well-being of India not likely to be fostered by Sir Henry Cotton's favourite federation "based on the hierarchical leadership of caste." In neither India nor Egypt is society yet sufficiently fused together or sufficiently enlightened from top to bottom for a realisation of the Nationalist programme; there is in neither country enough cohesion or national *esprit* to work, with the necessary give and take, a Parliamentary machine. None the less are cautious statesmen like Lord Cromer and Mr. Morley working in the true interests of the people of Egypt and India, nay even, by the gradual, if slow, increase of local self-government and representation on Legislative Councils, they are working towards the ultimate realisation of the Nationalist ideal. The increase of native agency in both countries, of which more will be heard and more effected within the next few years, is also an integral part of the same movement. This subject we discussed in full under the heading of "the Egyptian and Indian Civil Services" a short time back. The present is an era of necessary experiment, and the reasons which negative haste in Egypt are equally potent in this country. The Egyptian situation is then fraught with valuable lessons for thoughtful Indians, who should be able to see that the "extremists" in this country voice proposals of a no more practicable character than those which have emanated in Cairo from a smal and unrepresentative section of inexperienced political enthusiasts. To the uninitiated nothing seems easier than government; to the wise nothing is more difficult. The *a posteriori* judgments of a practical administrator like Lord Cromer are worth all the *a priori* theory in the world.

THE OLDEST FIRE TEMPLE IN BOMBAY.

TO-DAY is the hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the oldest Parsi Fire Temple of the most sacred kind in Bombay, and the Parsis of the Kadmi sect will celebrate it. This community has the commemorating instinct very strongly developed in it, as among several other things it commemorates with religious ceremony every year the anniversary of the foundation of its chief and sometimes even small fire temples and other religious buildings. We have never thought of keeping the anniversary of our venerable Cathedral which was first opened on Christmas Day of 1718. But the Parsis celebrate every year the consecration day of even their small fire temples. And of their great fire temples of the first order, those called Atesh Behram, they yearly keep the anniversary. There are four temples of this highest order in Bombay, and the oldest of these four was consecrated 124 years ago to-day. The other three were founded in 1830, 1845, and 1896. The oldest, whose anniversary comes off to-day, was opened on the 29th September, 1783; hence its real anniversary should fall nearly a month later. But as is well known the reckoning of the Parsis, though it is solar, is yet not exact, as they have no leap year every four years, like us. Hence they run a day in advance of every four years, which excess accumulates to a month in a hundred and twenty years. This fire temple was built at his sole expense by a very rich Parsi banker of those days, named Dady Nasarwanji, who was very well known to Europeans here and is mentioned by several travellers in their accounts. He founded the family called after him the Dadys or Dadysetts, which exists to the present day and is still respected [illegible] for "auld lang syne" by Parsis of to day. The high priest of this temple, who consecrated it according to the elaborate ritual prescribed by the Zoroastrian faith, was the most learned man of his time, Dastur Mulla Khaus, who had acquired his extensive theological and other knowledge during his twelve years' stay in Parsia from 1768-80 His son who became the high priest of this famous temple on his death in 1802, was still more renowned. He was well known not only here but throughout India and even England and Europe as a great Orientalist, versed not only in Zoroastrian but all Asiatic lore. His name was Dastur Peshotun, but he is commonly known as Mulla Firoze.

The English have special reason to remember him and hold his name in veneration, as he is the Persian poetical historian of our rule in India. He composed an epic poem in Persian, having for its subject the rise and advance of our power in this country, called the George Nameh from George III, under whom we made way in India. This poem is in the style of the famous epic of Firdusi, the Shah Nameh, and is considered by several competent critics as coming up to its great exemplar in poetical qualities. Mulla Firoze died in 1830 leaving this epic unfinished, though it comes up to the downfall and conquest of the Peishwa Baji Rao II in 1817. From this poem the Persian-speaking Asiatics still learn about the greatness of the English in India in a pleasing way. Mulla Firoze rendered a great service to our rule by celebrating it in verse in the best known Oriental language, and our Government honoured and respected him for it and assigned him a liberal pension. Jonathan Duncan, the Governor of Bombay, and other high officials were his pupils, and he was highly respected by all. He wrote a poetical inscription for Dady's Fire Temple, consecrated by his father, which is still to be seen engraved in a prominent place above the entrance to the Temple, which is situated in the native town near Fanaswadi in a lane which is called after it, Dady Agiary Lane. Dady Nasarwanji belonged to the Kadmi section of the Parsis and his fire temple was consecrated according to the Kadmi rites. But it is frequented by Parsis of the other or Rasmi section also, who go to worship there as there is no essential difference between the two sections now. They differ nominally in some mere trivial matters which have little to do with their faith, the greatest difference lying in their reckoning of time alone, in which matter the Kadmis are a month ahead of Rasmi Parsis. Dady's son founded another fire temple of the second or less sacred order, also on the same Parsi day, twenty years later in 1803. This is situated in Hornby Road in the Fort, at the entrance of Todd Street, on the site of the old house of James Todd after whom the street is called. This James Todd was head of the Bombay Police with the title of Lieutenant of Police during the seventies and eighties of the eighteenth century; but his career was not creditable, as, we find in an old and little-known Minute of Sir James Mackintosh on the state of the Bombay Police of his day, that the Grand Jury of our city "presented Todd, on 10th July 1779, a public nuisance and his office as of a most dangerous tendency." In spite of this presentment, Todd seems to have held on for eleven years longer in this office, till in 1790 he was tried for corruption and convicted, and the title of Lieutenant of Police abolished. After his dismissal he sold his house, on 21st February 1791, to Dady's son Ardeshir, who ear-marked it for a fire temple which he built on its site twelve years later, a few months after the great fire of 17th February, 1803. This fire temple also celebrates its hundred and fourth anniversary to-day.

PROGRESS IN CHINA.

AN unmistakeable sign of the thoroughness with which certain officials in China are pressing forward towards a Constitution is given in a volume giving the regulations under which the experiment of Municipal self-government is to be made. The movement owes its inception to the Viceroy of Tientsin, and it must be regarded as one of the landmarks in modern Chinese history. The regulations provide for a Council of thirty members to be chosen by an Electoral College of 135 members who, in turn, are chosen by popular ballot in a preliminary election. A rule also provides that a voter, if a native of Tientsin, must be a male, twenty-five years of age, having property and being self-supporting, and able to write his own name, occupation and place of residence. Persons once convicted of crime are disqualified from voting, but they are in mixed company, for others similarly disqualified are persons engaged in disreputable occupations, persons having lost their financial standing (at least two-thousand Taels, or equivalent in real estate), those having heart-disease, opium smokers or violators of the new Regulations. Not eligible to vote or to be elected are yamen runners and all religious leaders, including Buddhist and Taoist priests. To be eligible for election to the Council a man must not have any of the preceding disqualifications for voters, and, if a native, must, in addition, either be a graduate of a higher school or author of some work that has received official approval, or have property amounting to not less than 2,000 dollars or be trustee for a sum not less than 5,000 dollars, or have been director of a school or some public enterprise, or be an ex-official or have official rank or the degree of Chujen. Non-native Chinese, having been residents for five years, and having property to the extent of, at least, 5,000 dollars, and not having any of the above disqualifications may be elected to the Council.

The document is a long one and it is impossible to study it without being struck with the care and thoroughness with which the subject has been worked out. Originality one does not expect to find, but local circumstances are most carefully considered. A special feature of the Regulations is the appointment of a Cabinet from among the members of the Council. This body, as its name implies, is the executive of the Council, but has certain special functions including control of the Treasury. For the rest the Regulations constitute a sound basis for a pure and efficient system of municipal administration. There are clauses debarring members from taking part in debates or voting upon matters in which they or their relatives are interested; no two members of the same family can be elected on the Executive Committee; and freedom of speech is assured in so far as members "are not held responsible for views expressed in the Council" and are free from arrest, without the Council's permission, except for a crime committed during the session of the Council.

GOD AND THE KAISER.

Kaiser Wilhelm is within seventeen months of his half century, but he has not yet learned discretion in speech. What he—and God!—have done for Germany, has been a familiar theme with the Kaiser even before he referred to it in his reply to the address of the Burgomaster of Hanover, as reported in our columns yesterday. When His Majesty thanks Heaven he thanks God; but when he thanks "the sword of his trusty troops" he thanks Wilhelm von Hohenzollern! Some day this vain-talking may recoil upon His Majesty. No man in his high position can go on talking war year after year without verging closely upon it. And it so happens that with all his German spread-eagleism the Kaiser is merely bluffing,—patently bluffing! For, however keenly the Kaiser's mind may run upon the glories of war and the spirit of conquest, the fact remains that the years roll by and still finds Germany at peace and her army untried. The Kaiser's army mobilises its conscript hordes year by year, and sees them disband. They are a peace-loving race, and they are but little in sympathy with the Kaiser's dreams of over-sea Empire. They submit to conscription—willingly submit, for they know it to be necessary, though they grumble at the cost. They must be prepared for any move on the part of contiguous nations, or the personal comfort of every individual German in Germany is menaced. It is only because of his mighty army that the smug Deutscher sleeps soundly in his bed o'nights. But when it comes to over-sea Empire—then the German shudders. He has seen enough of East Africa and the Cameroons to make him fearful of further experiments in this direction. The only other occasion on which the Army of the Kaiser has smelt powder was the Boxer war in China, and the German troops did not come out of that with any particular glory. Hence, when the German Emperor says that the German people have to thank "the sword of their trusty troops" for the maintenance of Peace, he talks utter nonsense. Peace reigns in Germany because her people know that their amazing progress in the last three decades would receive a serious set-back in the event of war with any powerful nation, And so long as the federated States remain true to the German Imperial alliance, there will be peace beneath Germania's sway. The Kaiser may enlarge his Army and Navy until the nation already surfeited with offensive and defensive expenses, crys a peremptory "Halt"! The Kaiser may rap his chest and rattle his sword, but Peace will prevail, either with him or without him.

THE Port Officer at Calicut notifies for the information of shipping that the Cootee Reef buoy has been replaced in position.

THE Members from Home of the Royal Decentralisation Commission are expected in Bombay on 17th November.

WITH reference to the reported sanctioning by the Government of India of Rs. 15 lakhs for an acetone factory at Coonoor, we learn on enquiry that the Government of India have not allotted any money to this scheme.

STUDIES IN THE OCCULT.

IV.—Dreams.

HOWEVER psychology may unravel the mysteries of dreamland—and much has been done in recent years in this direction—the working of the mind in sleep must still retain some appearance of the marvellous, and there remain after all deductions a number of dream phenomena which science is unable to divest of an apparently supernormal character. Of old all dreams were regarded as supernatural, and even the Greek rationalists did not wholly abandon the belief that divine manifestations were vouchsafed to man in his sleep. In Cicero's De Divinatione we have almost an unique instance among classic writings of a complete rejection of the doctrine of the supernatural origin of dreams, and of a full and consistent adoption of the natural method of explaining the phenomena. Cicero by nearly two thousand years foreshadowed the findings of modern psychologists, whose inquiries into the subjective functions of the mind strengthened the belief in a "natural" origin of dreams. But there is now ample evidence that the most searching investigations of the psychologists fail to establish the natural origin of all classes of dreams, and there is a residue of cases which point to a supernormal origin, and which are fitting subjects of investigation by such bodies as the S. P. R. It is becoming more and more recognised that the beliefs of early man, in this as in other cognate matters, contained an inkling of the truth, and the wisest admit that science cannot explain all the phenomena of dreamland in accordance with a materialistic theory. Science, however, has, as we have said, done much to establish that the *bulk* of human dreams do not need to remain mysterious in their cause, and that they are the result of definite and indefinite bodily conditions which will admit of gradual elucidation. "Pressure in the stomach, in the blood-vessels, irritation in the sensorium, defects of assimilation, narcotics, muscular fatigue, or any sensory stimulus, conscious or unconscious, and the thousand conditions affecting the integrity of the organism, avail to start a dream, and the contents may be anything as unrelated to the stimulus as the ordinary sensation is related." Everyone knows how society of food may cause a variety of unpleasant dreams, how fear and anxiety may bring on a nightmare, and unusual fatigue may induce a troubled night, with a succession of blurred mental pictures not distinctly remembered afterwards. Dreams of a normal agency—however little we may understand the exact process of their causation—are to be divided into the two main heads—those caused by extra-organic and those caused by intra-organic stimuli or influences. The stimuli in the first case are chiefly physical, and in the second ideas and emotions are the main principle of causation. Those of the second type frequently set in movement subliminal action, a phenomenon similar to the instances of recall by crystal vision referred to in a previous article. But just as the crystal acts as an extra-organic stimulus to recall latent or subliminal impressions, and as telepathic messages from outside produce hallucinations in the waking state, so it is legitimate to suppose that the dream-life should exhibit analogous effects, *i. e.*, that some dreams may be caused by abnormal extra-organic stimuli. After all it is mainly a question of evidence, and many instances of dreams can be given which suggest a supernormal origin, and which are inexplicable on any other theory. The journal of the S. P. R. contains many of a well authenticated character.

The commonest instances are those of the "subject" experiencing a vivid dream of some relation or friend at a distance, who is afterwards proved to have been seriously ill or dying at the time of the dream, although that fact could not have been normally known by the dreamer. A few instances might be quoted. A Mrs. Howieson dreamed in 1883 that her little daughter some hundreds of miles away called out in a sharp, terrified voice "Mamma, oh! I've got scarlet fever." This was repeated three times, and was afterwards ascertained that the child had been suddenly seized with illness which was at first supposed to be scarlet fever. Again, an apparition of a friend appeared twice in a night to a lady at Lemington and announced that his mother was dead, an unexpected fatality subsequently confirmed. In this case a telepathic message from a living mind was a sufficiently powerful stimulus to cause in the dream state of a kindred spirit a hallucination of his presence as he delivered the message. The sister who was sleeping with the narrator corroborates the incident. It would appear that telepathy is equally potent in the sleeping as in the waking state. It occasionally happens that a dream is mutual, that is, two persons simultaneously dream of each other. Some such cases may be normal and simply due to chance; others are so vivid and startling that they suggest a supernormal agency. The following is a true instance:—A., a young lady, was dreaming of B., a lady friend. B. thereupon dreamt that A. wanted her and in her dream proceeded to the room of A. A., now awake, saw B. come into the room and experienced a feeling of horror as she felt the figure touch her bare feet. The dreams were retailed to others in the morning before the two visionaries met in the flesh. A very striking coincidence is the dream of a man in Australia that the kitchen of his father's house in London was on fire. Some weeks later he was informed by letter that this had actually been the case, but his dream occurred not during the time of the fire; it was found to have been coincidental with the writing of the letter by his father. This is an excellent instance of a telepathic message received by one in a dream, but sent by one in his normal mental state. Again a missionary lady in India had a startling dream that her son in England was choking. The mail six weeks after announced that her boy had nearly expired in a choking fit, and that at the critical moment his thoughts had been directed to his mother. But it is needless to multiply instances of this kind; almost everyone has some friend who has experienced or is in the habit of experiencing vivid dreams of some impending disaster. Generally when the coincidence is established, the dream is found to have occurred at the moment of disaster, and usually the fact of a message sent by the persons dying or in danger is the most credible explanation. Many of these dreams assume the character of apparitions and will be treated under that head. Again, a vast number occur between the waking state and sleep, and are classified as cases of a borderland type. In the *Phantasms of the Living* 108 cases of this type are quoted, and indeed instances could be multiplied indefinitely. They are as a rule well corroborated and recorded in writing before the truth of the dream was confirmed by post or telegraph. But the argument of chance is most fully disposed of in collective cases, where "two or more percipients have the same experience at the same time indicative of a knowledge of the same event at a distance." In the invaluable work just alluded to we find a case of a man and his mother informing each other in the morning of a dream that something had happened to a servant of theirs who was then in hospital but not supposed to be seriously ill. In the evening of the same day her death was announced. Again, a certain Mrs. W. took small-pox in Boston and died. No one of her relations in England knew of her illness, but long before the fatality was announced, and apparently on the night of the death, her half-sister, her sister-in-law and an aged aunt, all living at different places, were disturbed by the apparition of Mrs. W. This is one of the best instances on record of a simultaneous coincidental apparition. Still better is the case of two sisters at Shanghai and Canton, respectively (100 miles distant from each other), who saw on the same night the apparition of their younger sister in England, who, as a matter of fact, was dying quite unexpectedly at the time. But the completeness of the corroboration lies in the fact that the two sisters in China wrote independently to each other detailing their dreams, and the letters crossed, so that the comparison of experiences is thoroughly veridical and above suspicion. It is difficult to deny an extra-organic cause of a supernormal sort to experiences such as these. Whether they are telepathic or initiated by some other agency may remain an open question. In some cases they clearly represent the thoughts of persons at a distance, but whether the foreign source may be much careful investigation is imperative.

A CEYLON paper reports the death of Mr. E. P. Willisford, which took place in the European Hospital, Aden, on the 31st July. Mr. Willisford left Ceylon in 1901, when he went to Mr. Popoff's Russian tea estate at Batoum on a year's agreement, on the expiry of which he went to England. After a short time he obtained a post in the office of the Blantyre and East Africa Co., Ltd., in Blantyre, and did not leave Blantyre until last month.

"KEDDY." *

An Oxford Story by H. N. Dickinson.

The author of "Keddy" has given us an enthralling volume. He knows his Oxford and knows it well, even if he has painted it in rather crude colours. His characters which are typical and meet us like old friends, are effectively and incisively drawn.

The hero, a young man who has been wholly educated at home and has no knowledge of the ways of the world, is on the eve of his departure to the University, and the opening scene shows him in close conversation with a middle-aged ritualistic looking person who warns him against the temptations to be met with at Oxford and tells him about "Sin" (with a very large capital). The young man is thoroughly interested. He feels that he is on the borders of some great discovery. He goes not seem to have met "Sin" before, and wonders what form he is going to encounter it in. It makes his departure rather exciting. But he promises as a safeguard against the dragon that he will go and visit the scrupulous Mr. Carpenter at St. Saviour's.

The earlier chapters tell of his freshman days at the University, and the "Sin" that he encounters does not seem to be much more than the escapades of a few rowdy undergraduates. He enjoyes himself thoroughly amongst them all and does not stop too much to consider whether it as his manhood, his soul or his purity this Mr. Carpenter talked so much about, which it in danger. This is all very well as long as the escapades are harmless, but he begins to grow friendly with a young fellow called Bobby Wilton whose escapades are rather more than harmless and who is already on the downward path. This Bobby Wilton was a dare-devil character, excitingly attractive and with great personal beauty. Keddy, on the night of his first college 'rag' attends the great Wilton to bed and sees for the first time a very gentlemanly gentleman,—drunk. He then comes to the conclusion that the dark head which he left resting into the pillow represents that evil which he has been told by mother and parson to avoid. He is now more interested still But unfortunately the thing that is evil is also most attractive, and when all others have forsaken Wilton who has become a rank outsider, Keddy stands by him. Not, as he explains, because he liked him, not to be Christian or even generous, but because of a strange artistic sensibility of the fitness of things. To him Wilton was a fine and poweful personality, a demi-god, a hero in spite of his ungovernable bursts of passion and occasional falls from the path of all that was decent, proper and decorous. To Keddy it seemed artistically wrong that a man of his splendid appearance, character and capabilities should be an out-cast, should be forced to consort with the outsiders of the college, to go from bad to worse. "He disliked the idea of Wilton's outlawing as other men would dislike to see a famous picture cut from a fine old frame.

And so Keddy tries to redeem him, not in the usual pious missionary spirit and manner, but just by keeping with him and making him feel that he has one respectable friend at least. It is to be feared that Keddy was not very wise, but at first he seemed never to come to any harm either from his 'Alpine Club' expedition over the roofs of the Colleges, or his visit to the woman of doubtful respectability who resided in "Angel Square" or from the Eight's week episode of the punt. It is afterwards that we do not know what would have happened—how he would have come through the ordeal of the trial in court.

Wilson at last having got himself into a thoroughly nasty mess finds himself sued for breach of promise and means to pull himself through the trial successfully by rank perjury. This was the last step on the downward path, and Keddy had half resolved to stick to him through this, even to the length of perjury, when he was saved by one last act of decency by his friend.

Wilton knowing what a terrible self sacrifice Keddy is making, sends him a hasty and imperative note to quit the Court on some trumped up errand. This of course is a subterfuge to prevent Keddy appearing in the witness box where he must choose between perjuring himself or convicting his friend of perjury. So when he is called, Keddy is nowhere to be found and Wilton loses his case and has to pay damages to the amount of £ 3,000. Keddy did not know of this act until it was told to him by one of the lawyer's clerks at a chance meeting in the train, and once more Wilton becomes a hero in his eyes. "Oh Bobby has not done many things to be proud of," he said; "only this one, amongst all his beastliness, only chucked away his case and his money and his chance of living decently in London, because he would not have me spattered with the mud he was kicking up."

The last scene is perhaps the finest in the book. The two are dining at Savoy. Keddy has told Wilton that he knew of the last strange sacrifice—Wilton speaks. "It's rather like the dead dog" he said.

"Like what?"

Did he not know the story? Then Bobby would tell him. And he leant luxuriously forward, twirled the little liquer glas and blew out a long shaft of smoke,

"Don't you know it? Oh, its a good story. It comes from somewhere, I don't know where. All the disciples were walking about with Jesus somewhere or other, and they found a dead dog,—my dead, suppose. Jesus did'nt say anything. And when they had all quite finished, he said: "Pearls are not equal to the whiteness of his teeth."

The story ended but, with eyes curiously light and unflinching, Bobby still held Keddy to its meaning...............Keddy's face lightened. He sat further back in his chair, slowly and uncomfortably.

"There", said Bobby, "you have it all. The putrid carcase of an Oxford fellow, stinking and rotting—the scornful disgusted Arthurs and Porkers and grandfathers—and—well, Keddy, then you came."

There the comparison broke down. But the hint of appeal, of apology came too late. Keddy looked down. Round his eyes, up to his temples, the light flush gathered and spread. He tried to drain another drop from his empty liquer glass. And then the blush was crimson and burning, and the embarrassment not to be borne. He pushed back his chair: "Come on Bobby, let us go."

On closing "Keddy" one feels that one has finished a thoroughly successful novel. Perhaps, if analysed scene by scene, it might be found wanting—as a whole it is delightful. The plot is not very original—it turns on the redemption of a character by the sheer force of friendship—but the characters are irresistible. Keddy, fresh, wholesome Keddy, so pleased with the world, so pleased with life in general, refusing to let the good be overcast by the evil that is there—finding the pearls through the putrid flesh, feeling in the darkness for the *real* ego in himself, the ego within his friend, groping for words to express the mental pictures that he is so fond of drawing. No prig, but a clean English gentleman.

Then there was Wilton the fascinating, the 'spiky' the 'vital,' the handsome, reckless youth with his uncontrollable temper and his propensity for disregarding all the canons that govern the conduct of a gentleman—that mixture of earth and Heaven, who would sit in a lawyer's office gloating over the whole fabric of his which he was constructing and with which he would pique himself in the witness box, and then doing the one act of generosity which must inevitably prove himself a liar and lose his case.

Then there was the aesthetic and intellectual Arthur Pollock, who had given himself an education above the average because an uneducated man invariably turned his stomach. "If his dress was a triumph and his manners a poem it was because defects in either would have grated like a knife on a plate." The kindly parson jarred on his nerves when he called him "Pollock dear"; he could not read ordinary religious or devotional books because of the badly expressed hyperbole they contained and their lapses from "philosophical soundness and balanced moderation." This wise young Solomon is really typical of a certain class of cultured and rather supercillious undergraduates. Again, there is the kindly, soul-hunting Mr Carpenter for ever trying to gather straying youths into the fold. He was one "who never tells you you're a swine but, by Jove, he makes you feel one." At first you are rather inclined to laugh at him for his little set phrases and his extreme anxiety about 'sin', but afterwards, you too, like the undergraduates, begin to love him."

As a whole, Keddy is a throughly wholesome, readable novel. Situations which might have been unpleasant in another's hands have been treated highly and delicately by this author and he has produced a story which all must enjoy, but only a true lover of Oxford can thoroughly appreciate.

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* (LONDON: WILLIAM HEINEMANN.)

COLONY VS. COMMONWEALTH.

OUTCRY AGAINST THE FEDERAL TARIFF.

West Australians Want Secession.

PARLIAMENT PROTESTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

A telegram from Perth states that the Council has unanimously adopted the motion passed by the Assembly declaring that the Federal Tariff is most injurious to Western Australian industries.

The merchants have started a movement for secession from the Commonwealth.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

Telegrams from Perth state that Parliament has adopted a remonstrance to the Federal Parliament, protesting against the injuries which the Federal tariff inflicts on Western Australia.

THE OUTLOOK IN MOROCCO.

Views on the New Sultanship.

TROOPS ORDERED TO FEZ.

HOLY WAR PROBABLE.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

The proclamation of Muley Hafid as Sultan has been favourably received at Mazagan by both Moors and Europeans.

Quiet is expected under the new regime.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

A telegram from Tangier states that the garrison has been ordered to Fez. The British Consulate has warned British subjects to proceed to specified places in the suburbs in case the town is attacked.

Europeans from Fez who have arrived at Laraiche, report that the Moors in the capital were clamouring for a holy war when they left.

LATER.

Replying to the British demand for a warship to be sent to Tangier, the Foreign Office states that the French are sending another warship there.

COLUMBIA AND COTTON.

Work of the Special Commission.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

A special Commission from the Republic of Columbia is at present in Britain. It will study, *inter alia*, cotton-growing in the British Empire with a view to the development of cotton-growing in Columbia.

The Commission will visit Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Japan.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

The Alleged Instability.

REASSURING REPORT.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

The Committee of Architects appointed to examine the foundations of St. Paul's Cathedral owing to alarming reports of instability, has issued a reassuring report.

THE SINGAPORE DOCKS.

Opposition to the New Quay.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Claude Hay drew attention to the opposition of the merchants at Singapore to the construction of the Telukayer quay.

Lord Elgin replied that the question had been fully considered, the proposals approved, and a contract made for carrying out the work.

FRANCE AND JAPAN.

Decoration for President Fallieres.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

Telegrams from Paris state that M. Kurino ceremoniously presented to President Fallieres the Insignia of the Order of the Chrysanthemum.

The President, in thanking him, said that he was convinced that the Franco-Japanese Treaty would conduce to cordial relations between the two countries and the peace of the world.

THE STATE OF EULGARIA.

The Tsar and Prince Ferdinand.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

The Tsar has telegraphed to Prince Ferdinand his congratulations, hoping that he will complete his great work for the welfare of Bulgaria, which is united to Russia by bonds of brotherhood.

PLOT AGAINST THE TSAR.

Conviction of the Culprits.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that three of the prisoners concerned in the plot against the Tsar, reported on 20th July, have been sentenced to be hanged, nine others to long terms of imprisonment and exile, and the rest have been acquitted.

THE statement that Lord Kitchener goes on a short shooting excursion in the Simla Hills next month is merely a probability, as no definite arrangements have been made.

BRIDGE COLLAPSE IN QUEBEC.

Fifty Railway Workmen Killed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

A telegram from Quebec states that fifty workmen have been killed by the collapse of a section 1 800 feet long, of the centre span of a railway bridge in course of construction.

The collapse was due to a construction train which was working on the bridge.

MOONLIGHTERS IN IRELAND.

A House Fired Into.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

Armed Moonlighters attacked a house at Athenry and fired into the windows. The police returned their fire. No arrests were made.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Appeal to the King.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

The Transvaal Indians at Johannesburg have petitioned King Edward for the disallowance of the Immigration Bill or for compensation from the Imperial Exchequer.

AMERICA AND ORIENTALS.

Exclusion Leagues Act in Concert.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

The Oriental Exclusion Leagues of the Pacific Coast of the United States and Canada are planning a Convention at which delegates from every league will be present.

RISE IN COAL.

Due to Great Foreign Demand.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

A rise in the price of coal, generally, is announced; simultaneously with a five per cent increase in wages.

It is due to the extraordinary demand for coal, especially by foreign countries, and to the shortage of miners.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

Clerical Boycott Advocated.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has recommended the clergy not to celebrate marriages with a deceased wife's sister.

INDIA COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS.

Home Press Satisfied.

THE "BANGALEE'S" DISAPPROVAL.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

The newspapers approve Mr. Morley's selection of the Indian members, Messrs. Gupta and Bilgrami for the Council of India..

The *Times* says the character and career of both qualify them exceptionally for the position.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 30.

The *Bengalee*, referring to the India Council appointments, says that, if Indian public opinion were consulted, not K. G. Gupta and Belgrami but R. C. Dutt and Ameer Ali would have been the favourite candidates.

THE NEW NICKEL ONE-ANNA.

False Rumour Contradicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 30.

A rumour having prevailed here that Government intend to withdraw the new nickel one-anna piece from circulation, the Collector of Karachi has issued a notice informing the public that the rumour is false and that the nickel one-anna piece will not be withdrawn. The public, moreover, are informed that the said coin is legal tender and cannot be refused by shopkeepers or others in payment or part payment for purchases and any other transactions.

MORTAL COMBAT WITH A TIGER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 30.

A Chittagong correspondent writes to the *Empire* under date 28th instant :—

A brave Naga had a terrific struggle with a tiger yesterday a little beyond Lumding on the hill section of the Assam-Bengal Railway. The brute sprang upon him, but determined to die fighting the man struck him blow after blow with his knife and eventually severed his windpipe. Although he is considerably lacerated, there is every possibility that he may recover.

"GOVERNMENT OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 30.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Ker, I. C. S., is placed on special duty in the Criminal Intelligence Department.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Cantonment Magistrates.—Consequent on the return of Lieut.-Col. Rooke, Major Leslie and Major Vaughan revert to the 2nd and 4th grades respectively.

Lieut.-Colonel Stainforth, 1st Sikhs, is promoted to Brevet Colonel.

Major Beddock, 75th Infantry, and Colonel Anderson, I. M. S., Bombay, are permitted to retire.

FORGERY AND CHEATING.

Attempt to Obtain University Certificate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 30.

Another University fraud case came up yesterday for hearing before Mr. E G Clarke, Chief Presidency Magistrate. S Jaganatha Iyengar of Trichinopoly was charged with having between the 16 h of June and the 20th of July last, at Trichinopoly, committed the offences of forgery and forgery for the purpose cheating the Registrar of the Madras University by inducing him to issue a duplicate copy of a First in Arts certificate of one S. Jaganathan.

Mr. C. A. Paterson, the Registrar of the University deposed that on the 17th of June he received a letter bearing the signature of one S. Jaganatha Iyengar requesting him to issue a duplicate, with a certificate stating that the original was lost. In the ordinary course he asked the accused by letter to furnish evidence of the loss of his certificate and to prove his identity. A reply was received giving the circumstances under which the certificate was lost which were considered unsatisfactory. The letter was then suspected to be a forgery.

Subsequently Mr. Paterson looked up the University Register for the name of the genuine S. Jaganatha Iyengar and wrote to his last registered address making enquiries as to whether he was in possession of his F A. certificate which was sent him on the 25th of April last and received a reply in the affirmative. Mr. Paterson then made a complaint to the police and delivered to them the sealed cover to be sent by registered post to the address of the accused. On the 22nd of July he received an acknowledgment signed by the accused for the registered cover delivered to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and also to a previous conviction when he was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment at Salem for obtaining an appointment by falsely representing that he was a Matriculate.

In the present case his Worship sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE "NITHSDALE."

State of the Wrecked Vessel.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 30.

The "Nithsdale" is still lying in the same position as she was in before the monsoon set in, but has settled down slightly. Her masts are still visible, but the funnel and the bridge work have disappeared. Another attempt will be made in a few days to approach the wreck.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 30.

An India Army Order is about to issue directing the immediate formation of two Native Mountain Batteries of six guns each for general service. These new batteries are to be numbered 31st and 32nd and will be on the same footing as regards pay, allowances and other conditions of service as existing Native Mountain Batteries. The establishment of British Officers in each Battery will be one Major, one Captain and three Subalterns.

* * *

It has been decided that the Headquarters of the Northern Army will remain at Naini Tal until March next.

When General Henry returns to Meerut from leave in October, General Spens reverts to the Bareilly Brigade.

Major-General S. G. F. Browne, commanding the Mhow Division, is likely to succeed Lieutenant-General Walter Kitchener in command of the 3rd Lahore Division, when the latter vacates in November.

A new work on the Russo-Japanese War, which promises to possess exceptional interest, is announced for early publication in Russia. This is "The Memoirs of General Linevitch," who succeeded to the chief command of the Russian armies on the resignation of General Kuropatkin. The book will consist of two volumes, the first giving a detailed statement of the facts, and the second recording the General's opinion of the causes of the Russian disaster.

LIEUT.-COLONEL CHENEVIX-TRENCH and Mr. J. W. Heynolds return from leave in October and become repetively Political Agent, Zhob, and Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central india.

ROYAL ARTILLERY SOLDIERS.

Competent Military Authority.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 30.

It is intimated by the Adjutant-General in India that the General Officer Commanding the Division or an independent Brigade concerned is held to be the competent Military authority to approve of the extension of service, re engagement or continuance in the service, beyond 21 years of Royal Artillery soldiers (non-departmental Warrant Officers and all Non-Commissioned Officers and men) serving in departments, corps or appointments of the India Unattached List.

CROP PROSPECTS.

LAHORE, AUGUST 30.

This week's crop telegrams show a fairly favourable outlook upon the whole, but prices have not yet fallen at all generally.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 28th August :—

Heavy rain during week in parts Gujarat, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Baroda, Palanpur, Cutch, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha and good in other districts except in parts Karnatak where more needed. Inundation in Sind still low, but prospects generally satisfactory. Kharif sowing retarded in parts Gujarat and Cutch owing to excessive rain, completed in Kanara, East Khandesh and Sholapur and continues elsewhere, Transplantation progressing in parts Sind, Gujarat, Konkan, Nasik, Poona and Baroda. Seedlings damaged by excessive rain in parts Gujarat, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Baroda. Palanpur, Cutch, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha, by crabs or rats in parts Karachi, and by insects in parts Upper Sind Frontier. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water sufficient. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient except in parts Nasik and Bijapur. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Karnatak 22 to 33 per cent. in Deccan 2 to 25 per cent. and elsewhere 14 to 36 per cent. less than normal. During week ending 17th instant 27 persons relieved gratuitously in Belgaum.

COCANADA PUNITIVE POLICE.

Memorial for Withdrawal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 30.

On Wednesday evening, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Cocanada was held with Mr. N. Venkatrathnam Naidu, the Principal of the Pittapore College in the Chair, at which a Memorial was adopted for submission to the Government praying for the withdrawal of the Punitive Police from the town and for exempting the townsmen from the punitive police tax proposed to be levied on them.

LADY FRASER yesterday morning laid the foundation stone of the Princess of Wales Cottage Ward of the Lady Dufferin Victoria Hospital.

SIR G. ARBUTHNOT'S TRIAL.

Mr. Norton's Cross-Examination.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 30.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Norton cross-examined Mr. Graham, Ross the Chartered Accountant, with a view to make him admit that the issue of debentures by Sir G. Arbuthnot of the Industrials was legitimate, the cash balance in September 1905 being insufficient for the purposes of the balance sheet or the requirements of the recommendations of the Directors. Mr. Ross admitted this, but said that the issue should have been made for a smaller sum. When asked to name a definite amount he considered necessary, he said he was unable to do so.

The following cross-examination then ensued.

Q.—Up to the time of the issue of the debentures on the 21st of October, 1905, reviewing the history as it has been proved in this Court, and taking the facts and figures at which we have laboriously worked, do you not agree that Arbuthnot and Co, up to the time of issue of the debentures, had not made a good thing out of the Industrials pecuniarily ?

A.—They had not. I admit that there is an entry in Arbuthnot and Co's, books as Bankers giving credit of the ten lakhs of rupees to the Industrials.

Q.—That is a good entry ? It is payment for that sum ? It is credit against which issuers of debentures can draw from time to time ?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Why do you hesitate ? You are judging by insolvency ? Afterwards credit was entered in bankers' books. Is not that equivalent to purchase of debentures ? You know what it is in law, but I am asking you from an Accountant's point of view, putting aside subsequent insolvency. Supposing Rothschilds gave credit for 10 lakhs would you not take it as equivalent of payment ?

A.—I would.

Q.—Would you not consider debentures the property of the person who gave them?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Therefore these 10 lakhs of debentures became the property of the Arbuthnot Company Did they not ? I am talking as a matter of principle. Did they not become the property of Arbuthnot and Co ?

A.—Setting aside the question of insolvency they do.

Q.—If man is the owner of a debenture, he may do what he likes with it ?

A.—Yes, certainly.

Q.—He may use it for any purpose he chooses ?

A.—Yes,

Q.—He may borrow money upon it ?

A.—Yes,

Q.—Or burn it if he chooses, or put it down a well if he chooses ?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You admit with me that he can do it as unquestionably as a person who has received consideration for it ?

A.—Yes, if he has.

Q.—It being their property and they being permitted to do what they like with it, are not the proceeds of debentures also from an Accountant's point of view their property?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Therefore, the holder of debentures (it is mere technical accident that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. happen to be the holders of debentures) in this case would be entitled to appropriate to his own use the proceeds of the debentures he holds ?

A.—Yes.

Q—Whether those proceeds reach £ 63,000 or 63,000 farthings they will be his property.

A.—I think so.

Q.—With reference to which he will be under no liability to account to any living human soul?

A.—Yes on assumption that it is his property.

Q.—On the principles you have enunciated, are they or are they not Arbuthnot and Co.'s own property ?

A.—Assuming the solvency.

Q.—Why do you lug in things which have nothing to do with the consideration of the charges? The insolvency has nothing to do with this. I am asking you to trust Arbuthnot and Co. as Rothchilds. Then you admit that property is theirs, that they can treat it as they like ?

The C. J. (to Mr. Norton) : I should like to put to you what is passing through my mind. It may very well be that a man in his capacity as owner of a debenture may do what he likes with it, and exactly what he likes with the proceeds, but in doing that, may it not be that he commits a breach of duty in regard to another capacity of the same individual ?

Mr. Norton : If the issue was fraudulent it comes to a breach of trust, but I am not charged with it There is nothing in the count about trust.

Mr. Powell : "Violation of the trust" is used in the count.

Mr. Norton : The charge is that they issued them as Agents of the Industrials to themselves as Arbuthnot and Co. Where is the suggestion that the debentures were handed over to Arbuthnot and Co. in trust? There was no reference in the resolution relating to the issue of debentures, that this should be handed over to Arbuthnot and Co. in trust. How is it consistent with its being a trust, when the issue was for the repayment of money? There was not the faintest shadow or scintilla of a suggestion that these debentures were handed over to Arbuthnot and Co. for anything. The proceeds of debentures were to be applied in a certain way. I am going to prove that that was done. I propose to prove that shortly after these debentures they gave them credit—which was a live credit against which the Industrials drew.

The Chief Justice : You don't contend that the Directorate of a Company does not stand to some extent in a fiduciary relation to the Company of which it is Directorate. Here is a man the owner of a debenture. He is also on the Directorate of the Company which borrows money on security. That is what I put to you, in order that you may meet it if you can. Although he may be perfectly within his rights in dealing with the debentures as owner of the debentures, he may in that very dealing commit a breach of duty in another capacity which he fills.

Mr. Norton : It is not criminal, my Lord, supposing the issue was unwise.

The Chief Justice : Let me put to you a concrete case. I assume facts. Supposing a man carries on business, we will say as a wine merchant. Suppose he is also the sole Directorate of an incorporated limited liability company which, we will say, carries on business as a brewer. Supposing the Directorate of the limited liability company pledges assets of the company in order to raise money ostensibly for the business of the company. Suppose that resolution is carried out by the Directorate. Suppose the money so raised is utilised by a person who constitutes the Directorate of the company for the purpose of his business of wine merchant. Assume the facts are true. Is there any criminal liability on the part of the wine merchant?

Mr. Norton : Not unless there was intention on the part of the owner of the wine business fraudulently to take moneys away from their legitimate purposes.

The Chief Justice : Supposing for the sake of argument we say he uses money for the wine business?

Mr. Norton : Does your Lorship suggest that no portion of the money goes to the benefit of the incorporated company?

Chief Justice. Yes. Suppose a portion goes to the Brewery Company and the remainder is devoted by the wine merchant to the wine business?

Mr. Norton : That is not my case. There the actual taking of the company money was for the purpose of private business. Here there is no taking of the Industrials money for Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.'s business. We gave them credit for ten lakhs. That entitled us to deal with the debentures as we liked. We sent them home to Arbuthnot, Latham and Co. and the result was we got increased credit which rose from £15,000 to £48,000. Upon that enhanced credit we drew bills for Industrial purposes. We will prove that this money was applied for the purposes of the Industrials. We got increased credit to the extent Rs. 5,00,000. We got six lakhs in cash, which we handed over to the Industrials. The increased credit was not utilised for Arbuthnot and Co.'s private business.

The Chief Justice: I only mentioned what passed through my mind.

Mr. Powell : If Your Lordship thinks that the charge is not sufficiently clear and that the word "Trustee" should come in specially, I would request Your Lordship's permission to amend the charge.

The Chief Justice: Your had better consider over it. Mention the matter to-morrow morning.

At this stage the Court rose for the day.

LATER.

On the Court re-assembling this morning Mr. Powell applied that the charge should be amended by the addition of the words "and Trustees" after the words "Managing Agents." Moreover the last two words occur in the charge.

Mr. Ross then made the following statement :—"With reference to the statement I made yesterday regarding the availability of 5 lakhs, I based my statement on the assumption that because both the Arbuthnot Company and Industrials knew for what purpose that money was going to be applied, it made it non-available to the Industrials and I assumed the Industrials were under the liability to discharge those 5 lakhs. The Industrials put that money into Arbuthnot Company as their bankers ; that knowledge did not in any way affect the availability of that money."

The whole time to-day was taken up by Mr. Norton in endeavouring to get Mr. Ross to admit what he (Mr. Norton) alleged Mr. Ross admitted two days ago at one time. Mr. Norton directly accused Mr. Ross of making the admission on Tuesday, withdrawing it on Wednesday, remarking it on Thursday, and withdrawing it again to-day. Mr. Norton elicited from Mr. Ross that he had consultation last night with Mr. Powell and his instructors, Mr. Short, of Messrs. Short and Bewes, also Narasimhachar. Mr. Norton however failed to make Mr. Ross withdraw his last statement,

The Chief Justice then asked Mr. Powell Crown Prosecutor, to state his case as regards misappropriation of the monies of the Industrials by Arbuthnot and Co. Mr. Powell said he intended to prove the amount of Arbuthnot and Co.'s credit with Arbuthnot, Latham and Co. changed *pari passu* with the value of securities in their possession.

His Lordship said to Mr. Powell to put him on his guard, that he had not so far proved his case on behalf of the Crown.

Cross-examination of Mr. Ross by Mr. Norton then continued.

U. P. PLAGUE PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

Special Service Organization.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 3?.

The Government of the United Provinces has issued an important resolution regarding plague precautions, stating that as inoculation has been established beyond doubt as the most valuable form of protection against plague, it is desirable to afford all facilities to those wishing to be inoculated and that the sanction of the Government of India has been obtained for the organization of a special service to carry on the work of inoculation when plague reappears. The service will be controlled by Major J. Chator White and Captain R. F Baird of the Indian Medical Service as Chief and Assistant Plague Officers, respectively, assisted by a staff of inoculating officers composed of Assistant Surgeons in charge of dispensaries. Special Health Officers on plague duty. Assistant Health Officers in Municipalities, Lady Doctors for work in Zenanas and a peripatetic staff of temporary Assistant Surgeons for village work.

The Chief Plague Officer is now holding a class in Lucknow at which Special and Assistant Health Officers are being instructed in inoculation. All other Officers will be instructed by Civil Surgeons. No Officer will be allowed to inoculate unless he holds a certificate of either the Chief Plague Officer or a Civil Surgeon testifying to fitness.

Commissioners and District Officers are to cooperate with Civil Surgeons of Districts, and the Chief Plague Officer and Assistants have been instructed to work in close touch with local authorities.

The Lieutenant-Governor earnestly appeals to every one interested in preventing the manhood of the country being sapped and vitality destroyed, to aid in inducing the people to accept inoculation.

AFRIDI CLANS AT LOGGER HEADS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 30.

It will be remembered that in April last there was fighting between the two Afridi clans, the Malikdin Khels and the Kumber Khels, a few miles from the Bara Fort and just beyond our frontier. The quarrel arose over a tract of land in Kajuri valley, a few square miles in extent, which has been cultivated by the Kumber Khels for many years, and which the Malikdin Khels wished to take possession of. The hostilities lasted for some seven or eight days on that occasion, and there were a considerable number of casualties on either side. Eventually the matter was patched up and an arrangement was made between the parties that no more fighting should take place.

At that time it was said, however, that a discussion with rifles would be recommenced in Tirah during the hot weather. This report now turns out to have been an intelligent anticipation of events, and information received from Tirah shows that the Malikdin Khels and the Kumber Khels have been amusing themselves again by having another rub.

Afridi tribes leave the plains during the hot weather and retire to their mountains and cool valleys, and fighting on this occasion took place near Tor China.

Both sides are well armed with Martini-Henri rifles, while those that can afford to pay the high price demanded for them have Magazine rifles. As far as can ascertained twelve men have been killed outright. Many of the others have agreed to abide peacefully chiefly through the intervention of the Jirga of the Adam Khels, but it is not expected to last, and the opinion of the neighbouring clans seems to be that fighting will be continued until one side or the other is prepared to throw up the sponge.

THE VICEROY'S GUESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 30.

Sir John Hewett, the Lieut-Governor of the United Provinces, accompanied by Lady Hewett and Major Gordon, arrives here on the 13th September and stays at Viceregal Lodge.

Sir Harold Deane, Chief Commissioner, North West Fontier Provinces, arrives here on the 8th September and will also be a guest of the Viceroy.

The Viceroy and Lady Minto attend a Volunteer Ball here to-night and go to Mashobra to-morrow, returning on Monday.

GAIETY THEATRE.

"The Admirable Crichton."

THE stage of the Gaiety Theatre was last night occupied with the adventures of "The Admirable Crichton," Mr. J. M. Barrie's skit upon the cult of equality which caught on in society a few years ago, and was typified by the habit of Lady Aberdeen who systematically dined with her servants once a week when Lord Aberdeen was Governor-General of Canada. Mr. Claude King as the dashing waiter who on being wrecked on an island with the family of his master, the Earl of Loam, became the Lord of all he surveyed by sheer force of character and captured the heart of one of the Earl's daughter was excellent ; and Miss Hamer as Lord Loam's eldest daughter played with her usual charm. The story is absurdly named as no house servant could be found with the name of Crichton, which is associated in actuality with the Earl of Erne ; and no noble family could be found with the name of Lazenby, which is associated with pickles and sauce, but the moral is telling, and admirably illustrates, the utter impossibility of social equality existing anywhere whether it be in Belgravia or Borneo.

To-night the Company put on "The Silver King."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Anglo-Indian M. P's.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

From a political point of view Lord Rosebery's speech of Tuesday last on the Scottish Land Bill has been decidedly the most important event of the week, followed as it was by the unwelcome measure being, as it were, politely kicked into the Thames. Lord Rosebery's famous attack lost nothing by being delivered from the table on the Opposition side to which when his turn came to speak he moved from the cross-benches. Liberals say that Lord Rosebery is an "extinct volcano," and all that sort of thing, but they cannot deny that his speech was as powerful as any of his best efforts when he was an active volcano. He anticipated the obvious charge rather neatly, saying :—"The other day in Edinburgh, a town of which I have the honour of being a citizen and in which I am closely interested, a rising, or I might say a risen member of the Government, though young, took the occasion to apostrophize me not to desert the democracy in this great struggle about land, and not to be deterred by personal possessions from enlisting under that standard. I am sure that the hint about possessions was kindly intended, but let me assure him it was not needed, because so far as I can understand my material interest in this Bill is limited to a single tenant who pays me £12 a year. Long may he continue to pay it (laughter), and if he receives the farm which he took under one tenure under a totally different tenure by the benevolence of this Bill, let me assure him that I do not grudge it in the slightest degree. That is the extent of my interest under the Bill. I was asked by Mr. Churchill that I should not dissociate myself from, but should associate myself with the democracy in their great struggle about land. Well, I would ask which democracy. I know very well what the wishes of the democracy mean in the mouth of a Minister, I am far from saying that I have never used the expression myself—it means the particular Bill of which the Minister is in charge. I venture to ask which democracy I am to serve. Is it the English democracy, or the Scottish democracy? As embodied in the English Bill or the Scottish Bill ? I could not, obviously, serve both." His "greatest objection" to the Bill is the gross affront and disparagement implied, as he contends, to Scotland. "In the course of this or next week you will have the opportunity of considering the English Bill of the Government. In that Bill you will find the English county councils are to be entrusted with the work of dealing with this question on their responsibility as popularly elected bodies representing the wishes of their constituents. Look all through the Scottish Bill produced by this Liberal Government and you will not find one jot or tittle of confidence in the elected bodies of Scotland. English county councils are, forsooth, such inestimable bodies, chosen by such more intelligent people, they can be entrusted with functions denied absolutely to members of Scottish county councils. We in England, under the English Bill, are treated like a self-governing colony; Scotland is to be treated like a Crown colony and despotically governed by an Edinburgh board. Our representatives, except in the House of Commons, are to have no voice in the control of the business, they are expressly and insultingly excluded from any participation in that work which is granted in the case of England. No greater affront or insult to Scotland could be offered to Scotland than is to be found in the Bill. Finally he declared :—"I will not be a party in any way, direct or indirect, to the introduction into the healthy body politic of Scotland of the poisonous bacillus of the Irish agrarian system." The debate was opened by the second reading of the Bill being moved by the Lord Chancellor. This was met by Lord Balfour of Burleigh proposing :—"That this House, while anxious to encourage the formation of small holdings under reasonable conditions and to consider favourably such fair amendment of the Acts relating to the tenure of crofter holdings as experience may have shown to be necessary, deprecates an indiscriminate and universal extension of the crofting system, sees no justification for establishing in Scotland a Land Court on the Irish model, and declines to proceed with a Bill which introduces into the agricultural districts of Scotland the evils which are inseparable from any system of divided ownership in land." On Wednesday by a rather clever tactical move Lord Lansdowne proposed that the further consideration of the Scottish Bill should be adjourned until their Lordships had before them the English Small Holdings Bill which the peers are to pass with certain amendments. Lord Ripon was highly indignant at this unprecedented and intolerable proceeding and Lord Rosebery rubbed it in for his former colleagues. "I did not know," he sarcastically observed, "that the Liberal party were slaves to precedent ; indeed I rather thought they prided themselves upon emancipation from precedent, and so far as the Bill is concerned, emancipation from precedent is one of its principal features. ("Hear, hear" and laughter.) I do not conceive there is any adequate reason for not doing as is proposed. We want to have the whole land policy of his Majesty's Government before us at the same time. The noble marquis wishes us to deal with it in instalments, but when you bring in land measures affecting the whole island it is not usual to proceed by instalments. I do not go on precedent ; I follow common sense and desire to know what is to be the policy of the Government north and south of the Tweed before we have sanction to the second reading of this Bill."

Lord Balfour of course assented to Lord Lansdowne's proposal, which was carried by 162 to 39. The question now is will Lord Rosebery's action in this matter precipitate the fresh Liberal split which many think is certain to come sooner or later.

ANGLO-INDIAN M. P's.

If the authorities of the Liberal party were wise they would loose no time in finding a safe seat for Sir Frederic Lely. He is not averse, I believe, to entering Parliament and his presence there would be of immense advantage to Mr. Morley, who is now somewhat isolated so far as active assistance from his own political friends are concerned. This is not to say that Mr. Morley is without sympathy from his brother Liberals at St. Stephens ; the great bulk of the party have entire confidence in his statesmanlike management of Indian affairs, but necessarily cannot be very helpful in debate, and with one exception the right hon. gentleman gets no help from the Anglo-Indian group, and Mr. Rees's support is in the circumstances a doubtful blessing. For some reason or other—I am unable to explain the why and wherefore—it is the rarest thing in the world for an Anglo-Indian to be a really successful House of Commons man. Only the other day a rising publicist whose inclinations I imagine would be towards accepting Sir Henry Cotton as his guide, philosopher and friend in Indian matters, said to me:—"I have always understood that the Indian Civil Service is the finest service in existence and I am prepared to believe it. But how is it that all the ex-Indian Civilians who get into Parliament are such great failures?" I think, as I told him, that he put the case too strongly but undoubtedly he expressed the general feeling on the subject. There is, however, yet time for the Anglo-Indians in the present Parliament to make a reputation for themselves, and at any rate Sir F. Lely, if he ever finds his way to Westminster will, I am sure, gain and retain the ear of the House in which he would occupy the position filled in previous Parliaments by Sir Lewis Pelly, Sir George Chesney, Sir Richard Temple and in a lesser degree by Sir Andrew Scoble, the latter of whom is happily still amongst us though not actively engaged in politics. I see that Sir F. Lely was one of the speakers for the Home Counties Liberal Federation at a meeting in Sevenoaks where he now resides. *A propos* of Mr. Rees, Welsh Liberals say that there is no chance of his being re-elected for the Montgomery district or any other Welsh constituency, and I doubt if he will fare better in any other part of the Kingdom. In these days there is not much hope for a Liberal candidate whose views offend, as I fear those of Mr. Rees often do, the Nonconformist conscience, Some would consider that Mr. Rees's best point. Certainly he does not hesitate to frankly avow his opinions regardless of consequences. We had an example of this in the miscellaneous discussion last night on the Appropriation Bill. He was moved to protest against what some would call the sickly sentimentalism of Mr. Mackarness's appeal to Sir Edward Grey to liberate the Denshawi prisoners. Mr. Rees said the hon. member for Newbury seemed to preach from the text that "righteousness exalteth a nation." Here the unco' guid cheered vociferously. Yes, Mr. Rees neatly retorted. But it was righteousness, not self-righteousness, and he protested against the implication that the officers administering our Government in Egypt were less humane than Englishmen at home. They were as humane, though they might not be so humanitarian. On another subject he uttered truths which will doubtless make him still more unpopular in certain quarters.

Mr. Granville Greenwood, member for Peterborough, the other night gave expression to that anti-Turkish feeling which is, as Mr. Rees says, so often expressed in the House—ignorantly, I believe. Mr. Rees said he very much regretted that the hon. member should take it for granted that the Turks were always wrong in the affairs of Eastern Europe In the country "the hon. gentlemen called Macedonia," it was the Greeks and the Bulgars who were creating the disturbances, and the Turks had to keep an army there to prevent them cutting each other's throats. It was most unjust to attack the Turks for the state of things of which the hon. gentleman had complained, as they were not nearly so much to blame as the different classes of Christians, particularly the Greeks.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

An idea prevails that the Governor-designate of Bombay, Sir George Sydenham Clarke, may prove to be the last as well as the first Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence. That body, it will be remembered, was called into existence by Mr. Balfour and some have thought that it might eventually develop into that larger Council which many hold to be necessary to cement the bonds which now loosely unite the older and younger States of the Empire. More recently, however, the Premier's Conference—if I may so designate it—has been considered as the best nucleus for the Imperial Council of the future. It remains to be seen what foundation, if any, there may be for the rumour that the Defence Committee is doomed, but the fears to which I have alluded will probably not be dispelled by the Prime Minister's answer to Lieutenant Bellairs's unstarred questions. The hon. and gallant member for King's Lynne asked Sir Henry Campbell as ex-officio Chairman of the Committee, whether the post of Secretary has yet been filled and whether "in view of the importance of the duties the salary will be continued at the same rate as was the case with its former occupant." The Premier's reply is as follows :—"No vacancy will arise in the office in question until October next when Sir George Sydenham Clarke will take up his duties as Governor of Bombay." Lieutenant Bellairs will probably repeat his inquiry in a different form. The proceedings of the Committee of Imperial Defence are as secret and sacred as those of the Cabinet, and this fact necessitates caution in expressing an opinion upon the point raised in Lieutenant Bellairs's question, much more in criticising the more sweeping measure rightly or wrongly attributed to His Majesty's Government. But if it has been decided to abolish the Committee or to continue it with a Secretary of inferior position the public will rightly demand to know the reason why.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S NEW COMMAND.

On another matter of great general interest and importance the appointment of the Duke of Connaught as Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the Mediterranean Forces and High Commissioner in the Mediterranean—to give his Royal Highness his full title—the Government so far have told us very little and they have told us nothing at all as to the reasons for creating the new post. Some light is thrown upon the matter by the singularly able and exceptionally well-informed Military Correspondent of the *Times*. From him we learn that the Duke as Inspector-General of the Forces "has not been invariably well treated" ; that he has not been kept in touch with the proceedings of the War Office ; that his reports "reported to be of much value" have been withheld from the public and that, with regard to one of these documents, a Ministry "no longer in office" went so far as to suggest that it should be altered. This sounds Brodrickian. To make the Inspector-Generalship more effective than it has been apparently through no fault of the Duke of Connaught during his incumbency, the *Times* writer holds that the officer holding such an important position should have a seat in the Army Council, but this view is not at present popular in directing circles. "It is probable", he proceeds (he is writing before General French's appointment was announced) that the new Inspector-General will remain outside the Army Council, and much will be gained if it is recognized that he is to be, subject of course to the ultimate approval of the Government of the day, the Commander-in-Chief in a great war. From this it follows that he must know all the leaders and units that may serve under him, and that they must know him and receive the impress of his mind in time of peace. Our naval forces are so superior to those of foreign Powers that the navy can apparently afford to allow the greater part of the forces which will be arrayed under the commander of the Channel Fleet in time of war to remain outside his authority in time of peace. But the Army is nearly certain to be in future, as it has usually been in the past, greatly outnumbered. The Navy has to do much with much, and the Army to do much with little. We cannot, therefore, omit any precaution which will enable us to make the best uses of the meagre forces we possess."

He adds:—"It is here that the reason of the change of Inspector-Generals appears. The new Inspector-General and his successors must be men with the greatest experience of war and with the highest gifts for leading troops. It is too heavy a burden for a commander to assume the charge of the command-in-chief unless he has prepared himself to fulfil his mission by a complete study of it in time of peace. It is only by knowing his troops, by being responsible for their training, and by having such power as to cause his recommendations to be translated into action, that a Commander-in-Chief designate can do his duty to the country and to himself. If the name of the new Inspector-General answers to the general expectation, there can be no doubt whatsoever that the capacity of the Army to wage serious war will steadily increase, and that the higher training of both staff and troops will be raised to the highest pitch of excellence. This, together with the benefit that may be supposed to accrue to our higher political interest by the presence in the Mediterranean of the brother of the reigning sovereign, is held to balance the disadvantages and they are not unimportant features of the change. Fortunately our present excellent relations with foreign Powers chiefly interested in the Mediterranean render it unlikely that the Duke's appointment will be regarded with disfavour in the Chancelleries of Europe, with possibly one exception

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

In connection with the excesses arising at Belfast last Sunday and last Monday nights, one man has gained sufficient notoriety to last for a life-time. Mr Victor Grayson, the Socialist member for the Spen Valley Division, who commenced his Parliamentary career by a speech in opposition to the Cromer grant blended of burlesque and hysteria, has gone even further. A speech at Huddersfield on Sunday, as reported, was a direct incitement to red riot at Belfast, containing among other inflammatory remarks the suggestion "that if the people had not shrapnel to shoot, they had broken bottles to throw". A score, at least, of papers published this speech in their Monday editions. On Monday night, the Belfast rioting became so serious (twenty-five officers and men being incapacitated by Mr. Grayson's substitute for shrapnel) that at last the order was given to shoot. Upon the occasion of the Belfast troubles being mentioned in the House of Commons, Mr. A. B Markham, M. P., drew attention to Mr. Grayson's extraordinary speech. Mr. Birrell treated the matter with crushing scorn, while the Labour Party specially disclaimed any sympathy with Mr. Grayson's propaganda. But this gentleman has made bad worse. Thursday's *Times* contains an explanation from him which is scarcely plausible but—these are his exact words : "My speech was delivered on Sunday evening, when the riots were practically over, I read in a Sunday newspaper that the military had opened fire on the mob and charged them with fixed bayonets, and that broken bottles were thrown by the people. Referring in my speech to these terrible incidents, I said that the fight was a most unequal one, since on one side there were military training, ball cartridge, Gatling guns, and bayonets, and on the other side only broken bottles." To-day's *Times* contains Mr. Markham's crushing rejoinder. He wants to know the name of the Sunday newspaper which they anticipated an event occurring late on Monday night? To use an Americanism, Mr. Grayson had better "quit" for a little while. During the years while he is trying to live down a character obtained with such celerity, he might endeavour also to learn the value of discretion in speaking. The Belfast troubles are over. They have been deplorable. They might have been worse if this Heaven-sent and accurate "idealist" had had a wider following. It is no thanks to him that two hundred funerals have not already been held instead of two.

OLLA PODRIDA.

I regret to announce that Mrs. Moore the widow of a former esteemed Commissioner of the Central Division, Bombay Presidency, and who acted for some time as a member of Council during Lord Harris's Governorship, died at Malvern on Monday.

I hear a rumour to the effect that a distinguished ex-Bombay Civilian, not long back in this country and widely known for his enlightened views as well as his sympathetic attitude towards our Indian fellow-subjects is likely to be a member of the Royal Commission shortly to be sent to India.

MOTOR NOTES.

(FROM OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT.)

Europe has cheered and waived a warm welcome to Prince Borghese and his 30-40 h. p. Itala upon his arrival in the gay capital, after a terrible ordeal over a road hitherto considered impassible for vehicular traffic. Whilst the so-called race can scarcely be described as a contest of utility, one cannot withhold admiration for the firm who produced a car able to withstand the tremendous strains of such an extraordinary journey. Mountain passes had to be negotiated with, and the car had to be drawn over the great bogs of Siberian plains, at times progressing only at the rate of twenty or thirty miles a day; and yet, deducting the fifteen days that Prince Borghese rested during his remarkable ride, he covered an average of 140 miles a day and, in the Gobi desert which is 1,000 miles across, averaged 400 miles a day. He has told a friend of mine that this firm stretch of hard sand was the best going he experienced, but the extreme glare of the brazen sun-rays with a temperature of 120° and no shade except that created by a telegraph pole, formed a serious trial to mind an eye. It is worth noting that the Prince did not use a freak car, especially built for the ordeal, but a standard chassis of the touring type. It is rumoured that the winners of the Pekin-Paris race (and the famous Itala car) will appear at the show to be held at Olympia.

JOHN BULL AWAKES.

American and French makers have been allowed to exploit the motor in British colonies and the Far East generally. Many of the periodicals during the last few years have persistently hammered on the point that in the direction of colonial enterprise our own manufacturers have a finer field than purely home circles. It is not until most of them have been faced with the danger of over production, however, and have watched the falling off of sales this season owing to the arctic qualities of soi-disant summer, that they have decided to send our representatives to every centre of civilisation where the British flag flies, and to make a systematic effort to capture the foreign trade. In two or three months' time you will see amongst you some well known figures of British motordom who will have with them good fleets of cars especially adopted for use in the tropics. I am pledged to secrecy at the present, but in the near future shall be able to send you all details of the prospective campaign.

NEXT YEAR'S TRIALS.

No one save a Maharajah, overburdened with this world's goods, would think of buying a particular make of car because it had been successful in speed contests. Racing offers no guide to the buyer, and a purchaser who is wise will only set store by the results of reliability trials, and the most instructive and best organised of these is undoubtedly the Scottish Trials. It is with regret that I hear of a movement to combine these with a 2,000 miles test to be organised next year by the R.A.C. whose organising abilities have not been marked with unqualified success in the past. It is argued that 750 miles of the Scottish contest is not a sufficient test of a car, but this seems scarcely sound when in face of the fact that in the first three classes of the recent trials only two cars succeeded in completing an absolutely non-stop run. As to the 2,000 miles contest I doubt if the trade will stand the enormous expense of such a protracted trial, and whether the club will be able to find sufficient efficient observers to devote the necessary time. The Scottish trials are deservedly popular, and on account of the roads in the Highlands are of particular value to colonials. The authorities would be well advised to let well alone.

BUSINESS CAR BOOM.

Another contest which is attracting considerable attention is the forthcoming Commercial Vehicles' Trials for which there is a splendid entry. Students of the motor movement agree that the future of the industry lies in this direction, and there is every indication that we are on the brink of a new boom. The failure of the Commercial vehicle exhibition at Olympia in the early part of this year was due to the fact that it was premature, and the seriousness of the undertaking was discounted by its connection with some extremely foolish experiments with aeriel navigation. At present manufacturers of commercial motors are considerably handicapped by the unreasonable severity of the regulations issued by Scotland Yard and by local road authorities, but all these will pass away, and within the next decade we shall certainly see far more business cars on the road than vehicles designed for the purposes of pleasure. It is true that the motor bus is not paying in London, but motor cabs have evidently come to stay.

It is interesting to note that the total number of motor vehicles in this country is now over 116,000 while over 200,000 drivers' licenses have now been issued.

THE BLUE BANDITTI.

Signs are not wanting that public opinion in this country is veering round in favour of the motorist, and there is a growing tendency amongst travellers to show consideration towards humble users of the road. The unsportsmanlike and un-English system of trapping motorists has been aggravated by the innovation by which drivers are not allowed to know the exact locality in which the alleged offence has been committed. The large cars get off scot free, but the small ones—and this hits the man of moderate means—are more easily held up by the Bandits in blue, and it is positively useless to deny the charge or to bring up witnesses in the majority of the police courts. Lord Montagu, in the *Car*, says:—"The motorist and motoring cases are as a rule disgracefully treated by the majority of the courts. Flagrant injustice and perjury are the weapons which are employed to convict." The pity of it is that the industry which promises to be of paramount value to the commercial classes of this country is being seriously handicapped by the hostility of retrogressive authorities. While the British Boniface sits idle, scores of motoring tourists are flocking to the continent where the Innkeeper is reaping a golden harvest.

MOTOR BREVITIES.

The winners of the trophy offered by the Argyll Company for the July competition drove a 14-16 h. p. 4 cylinder car of this make from Huddersfield to Glasgow at an average speed of 28 miles an hour, using a gallon of petrol to every 18 miles and never once changing speed in the many stiff gradients he negotiated.

The makers of the Spyker car which has also shown up very creditably in the Pekin-Paris race are offering gentlemen in the Far East, in districts where their cars are not represented, agency terms for the first purchase and subsequent introductions.

The house of Darrac is now offering cars on the *Times* easy payment system. Mr. Huntley Walker tells me he is willing to extend this privilege to the colonies to approved purchasers.

Glidden the "globe girdler," is continuing his 50,000 miles drive and is now in England intending to include a tour from Land's End to John O'Groats. He has already been round the world twice and visited 36 countries.

Dunlop tyres have beaten their continental rivals. They have just gained 17 points out of the possible 21 in races at Brooklands.

The Rev. A. Rust, who creditably belies his name, has resigned his living at Sydling, Dorset, as a protest against the deplorably insanitary condition of the village, caused by bad water and drainage. It seems that other parishioners had resigned their living, not so much as a protest as from their inability to make more than a dying protest. Sydling must be the paradise of Moderatism.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 29.

The Junior Polo Tournament was advanced another stage yesterday when the second round was played off in fine weather before a large assembly of spectators, who were most hospitably entertained by the officers of the E. Lancashire Regiment, who were "At Home" on the ground. The first two matches resulted, as had been expected, in easy victories for the Royal Engineers and Poona Horse, but the third game was the best that has yet been played, and was a close and exciting struggle all through, the Poona Gymkhana only getting the winning goal after extra time had been played. According to popular opinion the Gymkhana team would win easily, but my prediction in these columns that it would be a very close game with a slight shade of odds in favour of the Cavalry team was early fulfilled, and I still think the latter should have just won, as much of their hitting was weak.

First Match.—Royal Engineers *vs.* Connaught Rangers.—In the first chukker the R. E. scored three goals in rapid succession. Bremner made a good run soon after the start and gave Richardson an opening from which he scored. From the throw in the ball went to Boyd, who came up with the game and took the ball down to the Rangers' end, where Leslie had no difficulty in scoring. The R. E. worked the ball down again close to goal when Richardson scored with a very good shot. Score 3—0.

In the second chukker the Connaught Rangers managed to keep the ball close and did not let the Sappers open up the game, when their faster ponies would have told. The R. E. pressed and the ball went behind the Rangers' line, and a good deal of sticky play ensued in that part of the ground. MacSwiney and Fraser broke away once or twice, but were quickly overhauled, and the R. E. looked like scoring, but Bremner most unaccountably missed the ball several times in trying to centre, and the opportunity was lost. Score 3—0.

Third chukker.—This time the R. E. got going better. Soon after the commencement, Comyn hit out from behind in front of his own goal, instead of towards the side line, and the ball was met and stopped by Richardson. Several players on both sides had an unsuccessful hit at it, and then Leslie came up from behind and hit it between the posts. After this the Rangers got away and MacSwiney made a good run and centred, but Roche, who was being bustled by Leslie, missed his shot at goal and the ball went behind. The Sappers soon worked the ball back again, and Boyd came up from back with a good run, the ball nearly went behind the line, but was well stopped by Richardson and Boyd scored. At the end of the chukker Bremner got away in the middle of the ground and hit a goal after a good run. Score 6—0.

Fourth chukker.—From the throw in the Sappers took the ball down to the Rangers' end and nearly scored, and a scrimmage ensued in front of goal, from which Bremner managed to score with a good back-hander. After changing ends, MacSwiney and Roche again broke away twice and made good runs half the length of the ground, but they never looked dangerous, as the ball was taken down the side of the ground and they were caught by Leslie and Bremner, and the Sappers pressing again, Leslie scored a good goal from an angle. The R. E. keeping up the pressure, Leslie soon scored again by meeting a weak hit out from behind, when the chukker ended. Score 9-0.

In the last chukker the Connaught Rangers made desperate efforts to score, and MacSwiney and Fraser both got away but were caught up by the R. E. on faster ponies. Shortly before the end Comyn missed while the Rangers were attacking, and Bremner made a good run down the ground, Richardson riding off MacSwiney well, and Leslie put on the finishing touch and scored. Final score 10—0.

The Royal Engineers held the upper hand throughout and were mounted on better and handier ponies than their opponents. Leslie was playing a great game and hitting very well and straight, but Bremner was not at his best. Boyd at back showed considerable judgment in coming up into the game at the right time and hit well, and Richardson at No. 1 smothered the opposing back and shot very straight when he got a chance at goal. None of the Connaught Rangers had much chance of distinguishing themselves as they were much worse mounted. Comyn at back was allowed very little rope by the No. 1. MacSwiney played best on the side and several times relieved the pressure by a good run and looked like scoring once or twice. Roche did not play so well as against Bombay, and found it a difficult matter to try and mark Leslie, who had the heels of him all the time, and Fraser worked hard at No. 1 and several times hit well when he got a chance.

Teams.—Royal Engineers: S. J. S. Richardson, Capt. A. G. Bremner, Major G. A. Leslie, and S. Boyd (back). Connaught Rangers: J. Fraser, W. W. Roche, Capt. J. C. MacSwiney, and Capt. L. J. Comyn (back).

Umpires.—Col. Forbes and Tomkinson.

The second match between the Poona Horse and Royal Artillery was an easy win for the former, who were never extended. The Cavalry team pressed from the start, but their shooting was a bit weak and some minutes elapsed before Hildebrand scored with a good shot. Queripel saved well several times with good back-handers and the chukker ended with the score 1—0.

In the second chukker the Poona Horse went off at a rare pace and scored five goals one after the other. The Gunners seemed all at sea and were completely outridden, their opponents taking the ball up and down the ground, and the goals were scored by Gray (two), Davy, Hildebrand and Davy again. Score 6—0.

Third chukker.—The R. A. altered their team, Queripel going No. 1 to mark Davy, and Lithgow took his place at back, and matters were much improved. The Poona Horse had the best of the game, but their shooting was weak, until Davy came up from back and getting an opening scored with a long shot. After this Carrington saved well several times and was playing a great game. In conjunction with Wallace he made several good runs, but the Cavalry ponies were too good to let them get very far. Score 7—0.

Fourth chukker.—The Gunners still played a determined game and took the ball down to the Poona Horse end, Carrington doing a lot of good work, where it was hit behind. After this Gray got an opening in the middle of the ground and put in two long shots, the second going through the goal and the same player added another goal to the score before the end of the chukker. Score 9—0.

In the last chukker the Poona Horse pressed for some time in spite of some good defence by Carrington and Lithgow, and two more goals were added by Hildebrand and Gray. After this the R. A. fought very hard to score a point, Carrington and Wallace making good runs, while Queripel rode Davy very well. Their efforts were nearly rewarded just before the end. Lithgow at back hit a good back-hander up to Wallace, who took the ball on. Carrington then got possession and took it up too close to goal, where there was a bit of a scrimmage, the R.A. eventually hitting behind just outside the posts. Final Score 11—0.

The Poona Horse were mounted on much faster and handier ponies and did not give the R.A. much chance. However the latter stuck to their work very gamely and had hard luck in not scoring once or twice. Davy was in quite his old form and completely disconcerted the other side by his dashes up into the game from back and made several fine shots at goal. Hildebrand and Gray both made several brilliant bits, but were not always quite certain and Studdy rode well at No. 1. For the Gunners, Carrington played very well both in attack and defence and was well backed up by Wallace, while Queripel at No. 1 rode very well against Davy, but found him rather too well mounted.

Teams.—4th Poona Horse: H.A. Studdy, E. S. J. Gray, H. A. Hildebrand and Capt. J. H. M. Davy (back). Royal Artillery: Major H. L. Lithgow, J. T. Wallace, R. H. Carrington and E. H. Queripel (back).

Umpires: Colonel Westlake and Major Martin.

The last match between the 26th Light Cavalry and the Poona Gymkhana was the best of the day. For the first two chukkers play was of a very scrambling description, neither side showing any combination. Very even play ensued, the ball travelling up and down the ground at a great pace, Wright for the Gymkhana and Moir on the other side being the most prominent. In the third chukker the 26th Cavalry, who seemed to settle down to their game quicker, pressed hard and after several unsuccessful efforts Collum eventually opened the scoring. Shortly afterwards off-side was given against Talbot. Moir took the free hit from the 60 yards line and made a beautiful shot which the other side had no chance of stopping. Score 2—0.

In the fourth chukker the Gymkhana pulled themselves together and had the best of the game. Wright made a good run, getting clean away from the middle of the ground, but before he could shoot he was overhauled and ridden off by Johnson. Talbot, however, was backing up and had no difficulty in scoring. There was more fast play up and down the ground after this, the Gymkhana having the best of it, and at last Talbot scored another goal with a good shot, bringing the scores level. Score 2—2.

In the fifth chukker the Gymkhana lost a splendid opportunity. At free hit was given against the Cavalry for turning on the ball and standing over it, which was taken by Lucas; he made a very weak shot and was allowed another by the umpire, as the 26th Cavalry crossed the line too soon; however he missed again and Moir cleared well. After this Wright got away with the ball and was looking dangerous when he was tackled by Summers, whose pony came down in the side off, apparently being brought down by his rider in his anxiety to catch Wright. The game was stopped for five minutes till Summers, who had bruised his hip a bit, was all right and able to go on. After the resumption no more score was made and at time the score was still two all.

After this twenty minutes elapsed while the goal posts were put out to double their previous distance apart, when the game was continued, but not for long, as the Gymkhana pressed at once and scored from a melee in front of goal by Wright. Final score 3—2.

It was a fast and galloping game all through, but it was not first-class polo, neither side being well together, and there was a lot of hitting round the ground, which was not of much advantage, instead of going straight for goal. Light was the worst offender in this respect, and did not play a good game. Wright played an exceedingly good game for the Gymkhana, and his hitting was very good, and Talbot did a lot of most useful work at No. 1 in marking Moir, and also hit well on occasion. Lucas was disappointing at back and did not hit so well as he usually does. Moir was by far the best of the 26th Cavalry, but did not seem to be at the top of his game, and I think requires a little more support to be seen at his best. The other three all rode hard and well, but were weak with their sticks, losing several opportunities. A little more accuracy here would probably have turned the scale in favour of the Cavalry.

Teams—26th P. W. O. Light Cavalry: J. A. Collum, H. A. B. Johnson, G. H. Summers, and J. S. S. Moir (back). Poona Gymkhana: Captain D. H. Talbot, Captain H. Wright, Captain W. A. Light, and Captain G. W. C. Lucas (back).

The semi-finals will be played off on Friday if the weather holds, and the first match between the Royal Engineers and Poona Horse will be a splendid game. It is generally considered that the Cavalry will win fairly easily, but I don't think there is much in it. We have not yet seen either team at all extended, and they may play very differently when well bustled. Davy is a very fine hitter and is beautifully mounted, but he is not a certain player, as witness his form in the Bombay Tournament last cold weather, when he played badly. I don't think that yesterday he let us see all that his ponies could do and always had a bit in hand. Hildebrand and Gray are both good hitters and score brilliantly sometimes, but they are apt to be uncertain, and have the reputation of not being thrusters if hard pushed. Studdy at No. 1 played very well yesterday and kept his back out of the game, but was much the better mounted, so that does not go for much. The Poona Horse are beautifully mounted all through, as they should be, seeing that the fourteen ponies they are playing were chosen out of sixty.

On the other side, Bremner is a most dangerous No. 2. He does not hit a long ball but is most accurate in his placing, and very rarely misses anything but the hardest shots at goal. Leslie is a brilliant hitter and has got good ponies, but his weak spot is that his hitting is very liable to become erratic if he is bustled. Boyd has been playing extremely well at back, but has not yet had a good No. 1 against him. Richardson at No. 1 has played a most useful game, riding well, and what is rare for a No 1. shooting goals well when he gets the chance. On the whole I think that there is nothing to choose between the players, but that the Poona Horse have slightly better ponies and I expect them to just win, by probably the odd goal, on this account.

Whichever side wins, it will be a splendid match. They both play better polo than any other side in, and their combination is also good and it will be a very hard galloping game.

In the other match the Gymkhana should beat the Worcesters fairly easily. They will probably play better together than they did yesterday, while the Worcesters will be to a certain extent handicapped by its being their first match. Light is the weak spot in the Gymkhana side, and does not seem to know the game well enough.

The ground was very hard yesterday, and the thick grass made it very slippery, and it was obvious that the ponies had great difficulty in keeping on their legs if turned at all sharply. It is going to be well harrowed before the match on Friday, to loosen the top, so that the ponies will be able to get a grip. This is a very wise precaution, as no one wants to see a bad fall, and with very hard and fast games falls would be almost certain to occur if the ground is slippery.

THE MAHARAJA OF ALWAR.

Arrival from Europe.

His Highness the Maharajah of Alwar, who had been to England, returned to Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer *Egypt* and landed at the Apollo Bunder. A guard of honour composed of 50 rank and file of the 113th Infantry, under the Command of a Native Officer, was drawn up in front of the Pavilion facing east to receive His Highness. The Pavilion was tastefully decorated and a handsome carpet was laid.

An arch was erected bearing the inscription "Hearty blessings to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur of Alwar, from Dadiji Maharaja on return to India." The Maharaja was cordially greeted and officially received by Mr. Hotson, I.C.S., Under Secretary to Government, and Captain Hocken, D.-A.-A.-General on behalf of Government and other State officials who had specially come to meet His Highness, besides a large number of Alwaris now residing in Bombay.

On taking his seat His Highness was garlanded and presented with bouquets by a good number of His Highness' subjects. An address was read and rupees were showered upon him. His Highness roceeded to Malabar Hill under an escort of Police Sowars. A salute of 15 guns was fired.

Among those present at the Bunder were:—His Highness the Maharaja of Kishangadh; Maharaja Rughunath Singji, Maharaja Rao Raja Anandsingji; Kumar Saheb Vijaisinhji of Palitana; Dhadhal Shri Samatbhai; Dhadhal Shri Dadabhai of Jusdan; Krishnalal Keshawlal; Munshi Jugh Mohan Lalji; Rao Bahadur Thakor Durjainsingji; Khan Bahadur Saheb Jadu Hamiduzz Afar Khan; Thakar Gangasingji; Captain Bhoorsingji; Pandit Ganesh Dutji Sashtri; Vajapeji Vidyanidhi; Mahoupdeshashak; Lala Govind Sayaji; Purohit Har Dayalji; Mushrafkhanji; Thakorelal Chander Shanker Master; Mr. M. M. Vigas; Haji Suleman Abdul Vahid; Thakor Bhavansinhji Dhabhai Ganesh Lalji; Bhanwar Amarsingji; Thakor Amarsingji; Kunver Kisharsingji; Dewan Chaganlalji; Pandit Mowherlalji; Rao Saheb, Mahomed Usaf Alli Khanji Kumar Bhagirathsingji; Thakor Jaswatsingji; Modi Inder Lalji and others.

A LARGE committee of European and Indian representatives of both sexes and all classes are taking steps to celebrate in a fitting manner the Jubilee of the Stree Bodhe and the progress made by the cause of social reform with which it has been identified for the past half century. The committee propose to commemorate this unique event in the history of female journalism in India in a manner that would have a lasting effect in the cause of social progress. The celebrations will take the form of a few lectures on social subjects; prize essays for competition between senior students of both boys' and girls' schools, converzatione, and the endowment of a medal or permanent scholarships. To carry out all this successfully, the committee have started a fund, which deserves the support of all classes of the several communities in the presidency, because on this will largely depend the success of the enterprise the committee have undertaken.

THE Bank of England has received from Mr. Andrew Carnegie the munificent donation of £100,000 for the King Edward's Hospital Fund for London. The gift is made unconditionally, and Mr. Carnegie expresses the desire that it should be used as seems best, adding, "the more strenuously for reform, the better."

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

Court.—The King and Queen returned to London on Monday from Cowes. On Tuesday the King left for Germany while the Queen proceeded to Balmoral.—The King has caused a letter to be written to the London County Council expressing a hope that means may be found to preserve Crosby-hall, "an interesting relic of old London."

Education.—The School Hygiene Congress ended on Friday, after deciding to meet next in Paris.—The Bishop of Birmingham presided on Saturday over a conference of working class and educational organisations at Oxford.

Esperanto.—The International Esperanto Congress opened at Cambridge on Monday with an address from the founder, Dr. Zamenhof. Services conducted in Esperanto took place on Sunday in three churches.

Grousse Shooting opened on Monday. The birds are fewer than usual, owing to the bad weather.

Housing Congress.—The delegates have been visiting Sheffield, Manchester, Liverpool, and the model villages established by Mr. Lever and Mr. Cadbury.

Ireland.—There were sharp collisions between the mob and the soldiers and police in Belfast on Saturday, and two officers of the Berkshire Regiment were injured. During a further disturbance on Sunday night, a child was killed and 20 policemen were hurt. On Monday night the situation was so grave that the troops fired on the mob. About 30 of the military and many policemen were injured, besides a large number of the crowd. Two men and a woman were killed. There were no disturbances on Tuesday or Wednesday. A party of the Royal Engineers, with searchlight apparatus, arrived in the city on Wednesday, in consequence of the extinction of street lights by the mob. A conference between representatives of the strikers and masters was held on Wednesday. Sir A. MacDonnell afterwards stated that the negotiations were progressing satisfactorily.—Early on Wednesday morning an attempt to blow up Glenahira Lodge, the shooting seat of Lord Ashtown, in County Waterford, was made by means of a bomb placed on a window-sill underneath his lordship's bedroom. The house was much damaged, but Lord Ashtown was not hurt.—Sir T. Esmonde, M.P., has withdrawn his resignation and will resume his support of the Parliamentary party.

Naval and Military.—Our Military Correspondent criticizes the new Mediterranean command, to which the Duke of Connaught has now been gazetted. Sir John French becomes Inspector-General and Lieutenant-General Smith Dorrien takes the Aldershot command.—The King has knighted Mr. T Mitchell, who, as manager of the Constructive Department of the Dockyards, has built the Dreadnought and the Bellerophon.—Cyclist manœuvres, directed against a force which was supposed to have landed in Yorkshire, are described by a Correspondent.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on the 8th, the Criminal Appeal Bill passed through Committee, amended by a provision that it should only apply to cases which the Judges should certify as fit for appeal. On the 9th the Evicted Tenants Bill was considered, and an amendment restricting compulsory purchase was carried by 153 to 34. The Bill passed through Committee on the 12th after being further amended so that an appeal can be had from the Estates Commissioners to the High Court. The second reading of the Scottish Small Landholders Bill was on the 13th moved by the Lord Chancellor and opposed by Lord Balfour and Lord Rosebery. On the 14th, by 162 to 39, the debate was adjourned until the English Bill on the same subject should come before the House.—In the House of Commons, on the 8th, Mr. Haldane explained the Duke of Connaught's new appointment, and the Scottish Small Landholders Bill passed through Committee. The Bill was read a third time next day. On the 12th and 13th the English Small Holdings Bill, as amended by Standing Committee, was discussed. Mr. Birrell and Mr. Haldane made statements as to the Belfast troubles, and the Prime Minister announced that he would give special facilities for the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. The report stage of the English Small Holdings Bill was completed on the 14th.—The Factory and Workshop Bill has passed through a Standing Committee, which refused to interfere with the special privileges granted to institution laundries.—A by-election will be caused in Anglesey by Mr. E. Griffith's appointment as Recorder of Birkenhead. His majority in 1906 was 2,528.

Political.—Lord Sefton has seceded from the Government, disapproving of their extreme measures.

Sporting.—The South African cricketers beat Mr. Cochrane's team last week by an innings and 66; Hampshire beat Somerset, Essex beat Sussex, Lancashire beat Kent, Leicestershire beat Derbyshire, and Notts beat Gloucestershire, Warwickshire drew with Yorkshire, and Surrey with Middlesex. This week Essex beat Lancashire, Warwickshire beat Northamptonshire, Gloucestershire beat Kent, and Yorkshire beat Middlesex. Surrey drew with Sussex, and Leicestershire with Hampshire. Notts beat the South Africans by five wickets.—Massy, the golf champion is playing in Scotland, and defeated Ben Sayers on Saturday.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Sir W. Lyne introduced the Federal Budget last week, estimating the revenue at £13,745,200, and expenditure £5,967,992. The usual £200,000 goes to the Imperial Navy, and £216,000 is to be spent on special defence. The tariff proposals show a strong determination to support the development of local manufactures. The question of preference for Canadian goods is still being negotiated.

British East Africa.—The new Legislative Council has been appointed.

Canada.—The explosion of a car of nitroglycerine on Saturday wrecked the town of Essex, Ontario.—Western crop reports continue to show improvement.—A Royal Commission will inquire into a serious charge brought against the Minister of Lands and Forests for Quebec.

South Africa.—In the Transvaal, the Bill providing for the completion of the Chinese cooly contracts has passed the Assembly, but the Native Administrative Bill has been withdrawn.—The British Indians in Johannesburg are defying the Registration Act.—Our Bloemfontein Correspondent thinks an "Orangia Unie" Government inevitable in the Orange River Colony.—In Cape Colony, the Budget shows that revenue has fallen in four years from £11,250,000 to £7,000,000. The income-tax on incomes above £10,000 is to be increased.—The Crown Prince of Portugal arrived on Tuesday at Umtali.

THE UNITED STATES.

Trusts.—The Attorney-General says he will prosecute any one really responsible for violations of the Anti-Trust Law.—The Commissioner of Corporations reports that the Standard Oil Company relies upon exactions at home to lower prices abroad.

FOREIGN.

China.—The Viceroy-Elect of Canton has resigned. His successor, formerly Governor of Kwang-tung, has had considerable intercourse with foreigners, and his appointment is favourably received.—All the opium dens in Canton have been closed without disturbance.

Cuba.—Ten cases of yellow fever have occurred at the American garrison at Cienfuegos.

Germany.—The meeting of King Edward and the Emperor William took place on Wednesday at Wilhelmshohe. The King left that night to visit the Austrian Emperor at Ischl.—Particulars are published respecting the German naval programme for 1908.—The desirability of withdrawal from Kiao-Chau is being discussed.—There is a persistent fall in German and Prussian Consols.—Dr. Joachim is very seriously ill.

Macedonia.—News of exactions and torture practised on the Greek population is issued from Greek sources.—Particulars are published of the attempt of Bulgarian bandits to kidnap Colonel Elliot.

Morocco.—A large body of tribesmen attacked the French camp at Casa Blanca on Saturday, but were routed with great loss. The Moorish Governor of Casa Blanca has been taken as a prisoner on board a French warship. The British Consulate, like the French, was fiercely attacked before relief came last week. Shocking atrocities were committed on Jews and Moorish citizens as well as Europeans. In spite of naval shell-fire, some of the tribesmen have entered the city, looted all shops, and sacked the Jewish quarter.—A telegram from Mogador says that Cape Juby has been raided.

Persia and Turkey issue contradictory explanations of the recent frontier fighting. The American Ambassador has sent a warning to the Porte of the danger to which American missionaries and exposed.

Russia.—The Russo-Japanese Convention, now published, stipulates for the territorial integrity of the two Powers, and recognizes the independence and territorial integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunity in commerce and industry for all nations in China.

Obituary.—Major-General R. W. Sartorius; Major-Gen. G. E. Ashburner; Sir F. C. Tyler; Sir J. D. Milburn; Mr. T. Kerr, ex-Governor of the Falkland Islands; Colonel H. Byrde; the Rev. H. de B. Gibbins; Mr. J. F. Mackenzie; Major C. W. T. T. Goff; Mr. W. Jacks, ex-M.P.; the Maharani Bhadyani; Mlle. E. Ney.—*Times.*

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to see and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction. The ALBION MILK SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Crisis in Morocco.

THE SITUATION AT CASABLANCA.

The situation in Morocco remains very critical. The French troops are suffering from fatigue, although they continue to hold their positions gallantly and are to carry out a plan of attack as soon as ammunition arrives. Without cavalry and artillery they are not able to do much more than carry on an active defence of Casablanca and the immediate neighbourhood. The accounts of the fighting at Casablanca dispose of the theory, put forward in certain quarters, that the French were looking for justification for bombarding the town, since it is now certain that they met with severe resistance, although they landed with the express consent of the Governor.

A telegram from Tangier, dated Aug. 9, said:—Letters received from Casablanca by the French cruiser "Forbin" which arrived here this morning state that perfect tranquillity prevailed there when she left. All the people who had taken refuge in the steamers in the bay have landed and returned to their homes; to such, indeed, as remained standing. The town is practically in ruins, for the officers in command of the men-of-war seeing that much looting was going on in the European quarter, had to turn their guns in that direction and the damage was great.

Another telegram of same date, but later, said:—The Spanish steamer "James Haynes" has arrived from Casablanca bringing fifty refugees. The steamer reports that when she left yesterday the bombardment still continued, although this differs from the last accounts to the effect that all was calm again. The Jewish quarter had been sacked and the bodies of dead Jews were being dragged round the town and made objects of derision by the natives. Many houses were entered by the Spanish bluejackets, who calmed the people. They showed great coolness and courage, and the people are full of praise of their conduct.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Morning Post," writing on Aug. 9, said:—The latest news from Morocco is regarded by Germans as confirmation of their assumption that the responsible French officials and officers at Casablanca allowed themselves to be seduced by their desire to achieve great things, to effect with insufficient troops a precipitate landing which was not provided for in the programme drawn up by the French Government. The German Government is thus placed in a peculiar position. It has expressed full confidence in M. Clemenceau's assurance that the Casablanca affair will be settled in the most peaceable manner and without necessary bloodshed, and it has promised to support loyally the measures which France may take for the safety of Europeans and the protection of commercial interests on the understanding that such measures coincide with the spirit of the Algeciras Treaty. On the other hand, it apparently considers that France has exceeded the scope of her mandate, and has committed acts which might be interpreted as a prelude to a policy which aims at furthering her own special interests rather than those of the signatories of the Algeciras Treaty. The situation is rendered easier for Germany, in that no German subjects have been attacked by the Moors, though the question what steps should be taken if the French bombardment produces a general rising of the Moors is mooted. The prevailing feeling at present is that complete trust may be placed in the assurances of the French Government that in its general policy it will remain in the paths prescribed by the Algeciras Treaty.

FURTHER ATTACKS ON CASABLANCA.

Admiral Philibert commanding the French squadron off Casablanca telegraphed as follows to the Minister of Marine under date Aug. 9:—The situation ashore at Casablanca is unchanged. The warships 'Glorie' and "Gueydon" remain in the roadstead, as does the transport "Nive" which has landed the troops on board with the exception of part of the cavalry. A hospital with fifty beds will be installed on the "Nive". I have visited our wounded in the temporary hospital at the Consulate. I wish to report the names of Miss Spinney, sister of the British Consul at Mazagan, and Madime Fournier and Madame Maigrta senetor, who are tending the wounded with admirable devotion and are unceasing in their attentions. The condition of the wounded is satisfactory; the spirit of the troops is excellent. The 'Gonde' telegraphs that at Rabat the country is quiet. The Amiral Aube has gone to join the "DuChayla" at Mazagan, where the situation is somewhat improved, at least apparently so. The "Cassini" is taking back nine wounded seamen for the French hospital at "Tangier." Immediately upon receipt of this despatch the Minister of Marine telegraphed to Admiral Philibert to convey to Miss Spinney and Mesdames Fournier and Maigret the thanks of the French Navy.

In a telegram to the Ministry of Marine, dated Aug. 10, Rear-Admiral Philibert says:—"Mazagan—No fresh incident. Night passed quietly. The arrival is reported of many mounted men coming from the East. Rabat—Very quiet. Casablanca—Situation remains the same. Night attacks have been attempted. The cruiser Du Chayla has sailed for Saffi and Mogador. The unloading of the transport Nive has been completed."

In another telegram to the Ministry of Marine dated Aug. 10, Admiral Philibert says:—"The torpedo boat destroyer Baliste arrived here at half-past five and immediately sailed again with despatches. The Cassini would be useful in ensuring the smooth working of the despatch service with the South, thus lightening the duties of the Forbin and the Galille. A determined attack was made by the Moors this afternoon but was brilliantly repulsed. Two men are reported wounded. M. Malpertuy, our Consul at Casablanca, will attempt to renew relations with the Moors who have shown themselves friendly to the French. Mazagan appears to be still threatened. News is awaited from Saffi and Mogador."

In the meantime signs are not lacking of a determination on the part of the Moors in almost every province of the realm nominally ruled by Moulai-Abdul-Aziz to avenge the bombardment and occupation of Casablanca by such military power as they possess. What actual force they may be able to place in the field must be largely a matter of conjecture, but it would be futile ignore the fact—witness the combined movements of strong fighting forces in places so far distant as Racat, Mazagan, and the vicinity of Mogador—that Western Islam still possesses a marvellous power of cohesion and combination, a factor in the Morocco problem which has hitherto, curiously enough, been almost entirely overlooked.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION.

TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT.

The following is the text of the Russo-Japanese Convention signed in St. Petersburg on July 30th last:—

"The Government of his Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias and the Government of his Majesty the Emperor of Japan, animated by a desire to strengthen the peaceful, friendly, and neighbourly relations which have happily been restored between Russia and Japan, and to remove the possibility of future misunderstandings between the two empires, have entered into the following agreements:—

"Article I.: Each of the two high contracting parties undertakes to respect the present territorial integrity of the other, as well as all rights accruing to one or the other of the high contracting parties from existing treaties, agreements, or conventions now in force between the high contracting parties and China, copies of which have been exchanged by the contracting Powers, so far as these rights are not incompatible with the principle of equal opportunity enunciated in the treaty signed at Portsmouth on Sept. 5, 1905, and in the special conventions concluded between Japan and Russia.

"Article II.: Both high contracting parties recognise the independence and territorial integrity of the empire of China as well as the principle of equal opportunity in commerce and industry for all nations in the said empire. They also pledge themselves to uphold the maintenance of the "status quo" and the respect of this principle with all peaceable means at their disposal.—(Signed) Isvolski; Motono."

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

The second Sub-Commission (rights and Obligations of Neutrals on Land with regard to the Declaration of 1899) of the Second Commission concluded its labours on Aug. 9, when it sent to the "comite d'examen" the concluding articles of the German proposal regarding the treatment of neutrals in belligerent territory, together with the proposal of Luxemburg of the same subject. Luxemburg introduced two proposals—one absolutely prohibiting the use by belligerents of means of transport belonging to neutrals and the other (in case the first was not admitted) imposing conditions on the exercise of the rights of requisition. The second proposal stipulates for the granting of a respite to neutrals to enable them to remove materials liable to seizure. It only permits requisition in case of urgent necessity and provides for restitution after a short period. The proposal also establishes the right of neutrals in the event of their property being requisitioned to retain in compensation property belonging to the belligerents. Germany and Austria-Hungary accepted the second proposal of Luxemburg, with the exception of the last provisions. Great Britain objected to the respite clause. France accepted the provision regarding compensation for the requisition of property.

The Conference in aid of subject races on Aug. 9 adopted resolutions against the appropriation by conquerors of lands of products belonging to colonised or conquered nations against native slavery or forced labour, and in favour of autonomy for every race possessing a distinct nationality.

A motion proposed by Mr. Duffy, in the name of the Irish National Council, urging the recognition by the Powers of the declaration of independence of a subject nation, was rejected. Mr. Harris dwelt on the excesses reported from the Congo; Messrs. Lal and Ghose demanded autonomy for India, and Awad Effendi asked the same for Egypt. The Conference was declared a permanent one, and a provisional bureau was appointed under the presidency of Mr. Nevison. M. Leroy Dupre was appointed member for France, and M. Van Kol deputy member for Holland.

The "comite d' examen" of the first committee, dealing with the American and subsidiary proposals for "obligatory" arbitration, had a meeting on Aug. 10. It is understood that the discussion, which was private, proceeded mainly on the lines of the Portuguese proposals, which enumerate a number of definite subjects, such as the interpretation of treaties of commerce, postal and telegraphic conventions, international protection of labour, patent laws, sanitary conventions, extradition treaties, diplomatic and Consular privileges etc., which in the opinion of the Portuguese delegation, the Powers might agree invariably to submit to arbitration.

The scheme which Great Britain intends to introduce for periodical sittings of the Peace Conference confirms the privilege of the Queen of the Netherlands to convoke the Conference but makes this meeting independent of the initiative of any chief of State. It provides that the next meeting of the Conference shall be in the month of May 1914 while in September 1912 each of the following States, Germany, United States, Austria-Hungary, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and Russia shall appoint delegates who acting together will form an Advisory Commission to make in co-operation with the Dutch Government all preparations for the Conference. The programme will be communicated to the signatory Powers not later than December 1, 1912. All the Powers are entitled until December 1, 1913, to announce their intention of presenting motions regarding questions contained in the programme.

The Second Commission on August 14 adopted Baron Giesl's report and the draft of the amended Convention of 1899 regarding the laws and customs of land warfare. Some important modifications were made in the Convention, chiefly aiming at the improvement of the lot of prisoners of war, and of inoffensive inhabitants of occupied territory.

Mr. Tsudzuki (Japan) protested against the accusation that the Japanese proposal in regard to Article XIII., prohibiting the internment of a Belligerent living in a hostile territory, save in the case of military necessity, sought to aggravate the lost of such prisoners, but he withdrew the proposal. The Commission adopted the Japanese and Cuban amendments to Article XIV, referring to a bureau for information relative to prisoners of war, and the new text was drawn up for Article XVII. guaranteeing for officers taken prisoners the same pay as that given to officers of the capturing country.

The Commission adopted a German proposal stipulating for the responsibility of belligerents for violation of the Convention, Great Britain making, through Lord Reay, a reservation.

The sitting was concluded by the discussion of a Belgian proposal to renew the declaration of 1899 regarding the dropping of explosives from balloons.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—AUG. 16.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col C E Hare, I M S, B
Lieut Col F F Perry, I M S, B
Mr G R Murray, B Cov
Mr E L Crawford, B
Mr R W Egerton, B
Mr D C Grange, B
Mr M Kriebel, B
Mr H A Sim, C I E, M Cov
Mr W G W Souttar, M
Mr L H Whelan, M
Mr G R Duxbury, Bo

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major H B Melville, I M S, B, study leave for 214 days
Major G Mc J C Smith, I M S, B, study leave from 9/4/07 to 20/7/07
Capt H A Williams, I M S, B, 2mo M C
Capt W O Dawson, I C V D, B, 1 mo furl
Capt R P Wilson, I M S, B, 2 mo furl
Capt H Ainsworth, I M S, B, study leave from 14/2/07 to 26/7/07
Mr C A Bell, B Cov 2 mo furl
Mr E A Dennys, B, 6 mo furl
Mr S W Walker, B, 6 mo M C
Mr K W Deighton, B, 17 days' url
Mr E M Kiernander, B, 2 mo M C
Mr C Goodall, B 3 mo furl
Mr E L Chalke, M 1 mo M C
Mr H Cooper, B, 3 mo M C
Mr V M Ferrers, Bo Cov, 1 mo M C
Col J Evatt, D S O, 2-39 Garh R, to 4/11/07
Lieut-Col A Beale, 105 Inf to 8 mo in all
Major W W Cookson, R A, 6 mo M C
Capt P M Health, 110 L I 2 mo
Capt A Y Cheyne, 15 L, 3 days
Lieut H E Weckes, 24 G R 4 mo
Lieut L P Haviland 16 Raj 3 mo M C
Lieut J A Budden, 82 Punj 2 mo M C
Lieut N C Taylor, 98 Inf, 6 mo
Second Lieut T F S Burridge, Unattached List, 3 mo M C
Nursing Sister Miss M Stephenson Q A M N S I, 1 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Col C A R Browne, R E, B
Major H G Melville, I M S, B
Mr C A Bell, B Cov
Mr A E Hurry, B Cov
Mr F W Ward, B Cov
Mr H W Wright, B Cov
Mr H G Walton, B Cov
Mr E F L Winter, B Cov
Mr W H J Wilkinson, B Cov
Mr B A Collins, B Cov
Mr T F Freeman, B
Mr F A Foy, B
Mr W W Fordham, B
Mr S T Hollins, B
Mr A F K Begbie, B
Mr R Keene, B
Mr J L Ferrier, B
Mr C F Wilkins, B
Mr M Remfry, B
Mr M Masshall, B
Mr H H Green, B
Mr F Calderbank, B
Mr P C Fisher, B
Mr S J Kotak, B
Mrs F G Fordham, B
Mr A F Moscardi, M Cov
Mr C B Dawson, M
Mr E L Chalke, M
Mr W Shepherd, Bo Cov
Mr J Monteath, Bo Cov
Mr H L Hervey, Bo Cov
Mr F G H Anderson, B, Cov
Dr F M Gibson, Bo
Brevet Col E H Rivett-Carnac, 8 Cav
Major L W T Campbell, 89 Punj
Major T M Kirkwood, 97 Inf
Major G T Widdicombe, 9 G R
Major T C Watson, V C R E
Capt D G Bryce, 76 Punj
Capt G G W Corrie, R A
Capt H H Sproule, 4 Cav
Capt C A G Shoubridge, 112 Inf
Capt W E R Dickson, R E
Capt G Marchant, 29 L
Capt W Hesketh, 12 Cav
Capt A Y Cheyne, 15 L
Lieut H F E MacMahon, S and T Corps
Lieut C Jarvis, 20 H Horse
Lieut B C Sporrow, 2/5 G R
Lieut J Martin, 94 Inf
Lieut C H Campbell Guides
Lieut W P M D McLaughlin, 107 Prs
Lieut E S Harcourt, 1 G R
Lieut F H James, 104 R
Lieut G R Soole, 21 Cav
Lieut G Channer, 14 Sikhs

"FAIR WAGES" INQUIRY.

The Treasury has appointed a Committee to consider the working of the fair wages resolution of the House of Commons of 1891, as embodied in Government contracts, and to report whether any administrative changes are desirable in order to enable the objects of the resolution to be more effectually attained. The members of the Committee are:

Sir G. H. Murray Secretary to the Treasury (chairman); M. H. D. de la Bere, Assistant Director of Army Finance, War Office; Mr. A. Wilson Fox, Comptroller-General Commercial Labour, and Statistical Department of the Board of Trade; Mr. A. F. King, Second Secretary, General Post Office; Mr. F. W. Black, Director of Contracts, admiralty; Mr. R. Bailey, Controller of H. M. Stationery Office; and Mr. J. B. Westcott, H. M. Office of Works.

WILLIAM VOIGT, the criminal hero of the famous Kopenick adventure, has a pleasant future before him when he is released from prison in 1910. The Committee which was formed last winter to promote his welfare announces that sufficient subscriptions have been received to give him a freehold residence, a workshop for his cobbling, and a pension. Moreover, no fewer than 138 women have written offering to marry him. The majority of the ladies are German, but two American girls and one English widow are amongst the number.

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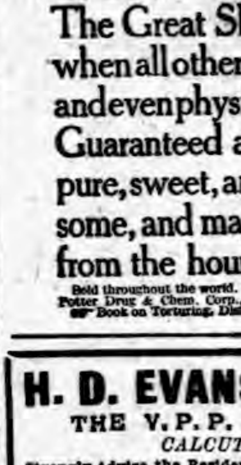

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Council of India Bill.—Thursday, August 15. The Marquess of Ripon moved the second reading of this Bill. He explained that, inasmuch as the population of India and the territory coming under the Government of that country had very largely increased, his right hon. friend had deemed it advisable to increase the number of Counsillors up to fourteen. The provisions that no member appointed to the Council should have left India for more than five years, and that the period of office should be seven years, instead of ten, tended to strengthen that Council with men of the most recent experience. The reduction of future salaries to 1,000l. instead of 1,200l. would be approved on account of the undesirability of increasing Indian expenditure more than is absolutely ne·essary. The majority of the members were in receipt of pensions of 1,000l. a year, which were not discontinued during their period of office, and the members who were not pensioned were at liberty to engage in other occupations. He expressed his entire concurrence with the proposal to appoint two native members. It was a wise step to take, and it was a great pleasure to him that the proposal should have been made by his right hon. colleague.

Lord Ampthill had nothing but cordial, he might say enthusiastic, approval to this Bill. He rejoiced particulary that the noble Marquess had moved the second reading in that House. That fact would be realised with enthusiastic and affectionate approval in India. The appointment of natives to the Council of India had been long and earnestly desired, and would be of far great importance in the eyes of the people of India than it was possible for any one who had not been there to realise. No loudmouthed gratitude might be displayed. Those who expressed an opinion might say that it was a trifling concession, but the Government might rest assured of another form of gratitude—the silent appreciation of that large section on the educated classes who firmly believed in the justice and advantages of British rule, and who would recognise in this concession yet another proof of the affection and sympathy of the Government and the people of this country. (Hear, hear.)

Viscount Midleton expressed his entire appreciation of the policy initiated by his Majesty's Government in the Bill by which natives of India might be added to the Council of India, and anticipated veryhabpy results from the measure, though the guarded note of his noble friend would commend itself to all who were interested in the progress of India. He quite concurred in the alterations of the periods of service; but he demurred to the proposal to increase the number of members on the Council. This was in direct oposition to the whole policy pressed upon and pursued by Secretaries of State for years past. So far had they been from considering the number too small that successive Secretaries of State had left vacancies unfilled because it was left the work did not require a large number of members. In the constitution of the Council the members were colleagues with the Secretary of State in all matters except those of high policy. Surely it was desirable to concentrate and not to dilute responsibility among a large number. When he joined the Council the number was eleven, it had since been ten, and was now nine, so there would be no difficulty in nominating two Indian representatives. Though he felt strongly on this point, he would not now say more upon it. But he did very strongly urge that the reduction of salaries was undesirable and inopportune. Within the last few months the Secretary of State had lost the service of a most able financial adviser be ause he found he could not without loss to himself give the necessary time and though 200l would not make a great difference, it still was a difference in the wrong direction. He put these points forward, not moving any amendment, and was sorry to appear to cavil at the proposals of a broad-minded Secretary of State which in other respects would effect a useful reform.

The Bill was then read a second time.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

In the House of Commons, Monday, August 12.—Mr. Runciman, on behalf of the Foreign Office, informed Mr. Rees that no information had reached his Majesty's Government that the Persian Government had appealed to the Russian Government for assistance in consequence of internal disorders or that one of the princes had raised an army against the Persian Government.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. T.F. Richards for Mr. O'Grady, asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether it was the intention of the Government to protect British Indiansubjects who were lawfully resident in the Transvaal Colony from the identical disabilities imposed upon them by the still unrepealed Law 3 of 1885 of the Republic against which protests were then urged.

Mr. Churchill: It is impossible to deal adequately with the matters raised by the hon. member within the limits of an answer to a question; but I may observe, first, that Law 3 of 1885 of the late South African Republic was, amended in important respects in 1886; secondly, that the Supreme Court of the Transvaal has put upon a very important section of that law a construction more favourable to the British Indian than that which the courts of the South African Republic gave to it holding that the law did not compel Asiatics to trade in locations; thirdly, that the Asiatic Law Amendment Act passed this year is regarded by Lord Selborne as securing a permanent and substantial improvement in the position of Asiatics settled in the colony by definitely recognising their rights in respect of residence and by allaying the dread entertained by the European community of a large increase in the Asiatic population and thus leading to a more favourable attitude on the part of the European community. Full information upon all these matters will be found in the papers laid before Parliament; but it should be understood that his Majesty's Government have no power to protect British Indians in the Transvaal from the operation of a law in force in the colony.

Mr. T. F. Richards, for Mr. O'Grady, asked whether the right hon. gentleman's attention had been drawn to the puplished draft Immigration Restriction Bill of the Transvaal, which threatened to inflict additional disabilities and humitations upon his Majesty's Indian subjects: and whether he proposed to take any steps to protect them.

Mr. Churchill: The Secretary of State has been the draft Bill referred to by the hon. member. It will be reserved for the signification of the Majesty's pleasure, but no statement can be made as to the a tion of his Majesty's Government with respect to it pending its receipt in the form in which it is passed by the Transvaal Legislature, when its provisions will recieve attentive consideration.

Sir G. Parker: Is it that case the in some instances the Bills of self-governing colonies are submitted to this Government?

Mr. Churchill: Sometimes as a matter of courtesy and convenience draft Bills are submitted to the Secretary of State, but there is no right in the matter.

PLAGUE.

On Tuesday August 13.—Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India Whether the deaths from plague in June last amounted to more than. 2349 per mile; and whether the like figure for the six months ended June amounted to more than 396 per mile of the population of India; what are the losses from cholera and fever and other chief epidemics for the same priod, whether the like figures are available inrespect of other parts of Asia of more or less similar climatic conditions; and, if so, whether he will lay them before the House.

Mr. Morley: The hon. member has correctly stated the mortality from plague in India as a whole during June last and the six months ended June respectively. I am unable to give the corresponding figures for other epidemic diseases as the mortality from them is not reported month by month to me. In 1905, the latest year for which complete figures for British India are available, the mortality rates for cholera, small-pox, and fevers were 1·97, 0·32, and 19·74 per mile respectively. I have no information that would enable me to reply to the last part of the question.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAINS IN INDIA.

Mr. Gulland asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the Established Church of Scotland and the United Free Church of Scotland have recently united their missions in Calcutta, and that the Army Council have appointed a committee, comprising representatives of the four great Presbyterian Churches in the United Kingdom, to advise upon the distribution and employment of Presbyterian chaplains; and whether, in view of these facts, he will consider the advisability of inquiring whether the time is is ripe to throw open the Presbyterian chaplaincies in India to ministers of all Presbyterian Churches.

Mr. Morley: I shall be glad to consider any representations on the subject which may be addressed the Presbyterian Churches.

YOUNG INDIANS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether be will lay before the House the report of, or the susbtance of the report of, or any information concerning the conclusions arrived at by the committee he has appointed to consider the question of giving advice and assistance to young men from India upon their arrival in this country.

Mr. Morley: The committee have not reported yet, but I expect from the nature of the case that the report is likely to contain matter of a purely confidential character.

But little progress, says the *Indian Trade Journal*, seems to be made in the introduction of the fly-shuttle into some of the Districts of Bengal, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to instruct the weavers as to its utility. It cannot be the initial outlay that is the obstacle to its introduction, for that item is comparatively small, the total cost being under Rs. 6-12. The cause must be looked for in some other direction, and conservatism may have something to do with it.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

Troops Stoned by the Mob.

A series of disastrous conflicts between strikers, the mob, and the police and soldiery has taken place in Belfast since last mail.

On Friday Aug. 9, the strikers, undaunted by the presence of the imposing military force in and around the city, renewed their misdirected energies. The trouble arose in Macauley Street, one of the alleys of Belfast situated off Crosmac Street and infested by some of the worst and most desperate characters in the city. Here the strike pickets had taken up a position during the afternoon. When the military and police were standing easy, and some of the guards were being relieved, the desperadoes held up a lorry laden with hides which was being driven to the quay from a slaughter-house at the corner of Welsh Street. The driver of the vehicle was called on to stop, and on refusing, the strikers held up the cart, unharnessed the horses, and pitched the hides all over the street. Several police appeared, and there was a lull for a few moments, but only for a few, for suddenly, hooting and groaning, the idlers went at it again with even more vigour. A detachment of the Essex Regiment soon appeared, and the strikers showed their heels very quickly. The van, which was badly smashed, was temporarily repaired. Horses were put in the shafts again, and the military fell in at the rear, while half a dozon of them encircled the driver. A crowd, numbering close on 1,000, comparised of men, women, and boys, stoned the soldiers. So bot was the attack at one moment that the officer in charge ordered the men to draw a cordon across Welsh Street. The soldiers and police escaped injury by a miracle. Several of them were struck with missiles, which rained fast and furiously down near them. Later on several lorries belonging to the large carrying firm of Cullen, Allen, and Co., were attacked by a hostile mob in Trafalgar Street, another low locality. In a twinkling strong cordons of the Cameron Highlanders had been drawn across the street, completely preventing any access of the crowd to the vicinity of the lorries and the men who had charge of them. A district inspector and several officers of the Highlanders remained in charge of the military and the police until the vehicle had been safely loaded and were able to proceed to their destination.

In the evening, when the military were withdrawn from the Nationalist quarter of the city, threats were uttered to the effect that the soldiers would have a lively time the following day. Saturday afternoon (Aug. 10) proved that these threats were not idle, as for fully half-an-hour the district mentioned was the scene of tumult and disorder.

Shortly after mid-day three lorries left the flour mil owned by Messrs. Hughes, Dickson and Co., in Divis Street for the docks to convey grain to the mill. The appearance of the vehicles was the signal for a wild outburst by a mob numbering over 500. Not even the presence of a large force of police was sufficient to save the three drivers, one of whom especially was disgracefully maltreated. Signals were made to detachments of the Royal Berkshire Regiment in the vicinity, and soon 100 men were on the spot. Their advent momentarily damped the ardour of the mob, and the military formed a cordon round the three vehicles, a movement that was followed by violent threats directed at the soldiers, who behaved with characteristic moderation and good temper. A start was then made for the docks, and all along the Falls Road and Mill Street to the centre of the city, a distance of half a mile, anti-military demonstrations were made and it was only by great efforts on the part of the escort that the mob was repulsed and a passage kept clear for the vehicles. Foiled in the attempt to prevent the carters from doing their duty, the mob, which by this time had swelled to 2,000, threw stones and bottles at the soldiers. Several of the escort were hit by the missiles, and half a dozen spectators were also injured by badly aimed bottles, but the worst sufferer was the lieutenant in charge of the military, he being struck on the head with a broken bottle. The wound was an ugly one, and bled to an alarming extent. He was surgically treated at once, and at night was reported to be not much the worse. Slowly the convoy passed dockwards, the outer edge of the military escort being subjected to very rough usage by the mill hands, but bearing all with extreme patience.

The police were by no means idle during these scenes, and several of the ringleaders were arrested. This action was followed by a portion of the mob concentrating its fury for a time on the constables. Attempts were made to rescue the prisoners, but these failed, although not without desperate efforts on the part of the police. At last the Nationalist quarter was left behind, by the convoy, and although the vehicles were followed by a large crowd through the centre of the city to the docks the disorder diminished. The three carters displayed remarkable courage. Several attempts were made to darg them from the vehicles, but they stuck to their posts. The military pickets returned to barracks at two o'clock instead of five o'clock, and their departure from the Nationalist quarter was marked by no little excitement. No term of opprobrium was too hard to apply to the soldiers, and a significant feature of this display was the disloyal sentiments uttered by the people.

Sir Antony MacDonnell made his appearance in the city, in order to see for himself the situation as it actually was. The Under Secretary spent the day interviewing the Lord Mayor and the leading citizens, and in the afternoon had a consultation with the members of the Harbour Board. He also walked round the docks, and after a busy day returned to Dublin in the evening. Another notable visitor was Sir Neville Chamberlain, Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who was busy interviewing his leading officers all day.

FIERCE FIGHTIEG ON SUNDAY.

On Sunday afternoon a meeting of strikers was held at the Custon House steps. Fully 5,000 peeple were present, and during the proceedings there were number of free fights. Mr. Joseph Devlin, M. P., and Mr. T. H. Sloan, M. P. were announced to address the meeting. On second thoughts, however, Mr. Sloan decided not to be present. Mr. Devlin attacked the Lord Mayor (the Earl of Shaftesbury) for introducing the military into the city. Mr. Devlin did not, however, utter one word in condemnation of the brutal assaults and hourly acts of lawlessness which occurred for a fortnight before an additional soldier arrived in the city.

There was two hours' desperate fighting on Sunday night on the Grosvenor Road, between a howling crowd and a strong police force, cavalry, and infantry, as the result of which a child was killed and twenty policemen seriously injured. These were removed to hospital. The fight began when the police arrested three persons for disorderly conduct. The police were attacked by roughs, who used fists, feet, and sticks, and when these were no longer of use drew off and flung stones and broken bottles, which had been collected apparently for the purpose. Telephone messages were sent for reinforcements, and a detachment of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, who were confined to barracks, were at once despatched to the scene. In the meantime, pickets were sent through the streets of the city to recall to barracks men who were on leave. The Cameron Highlanders and the Sussex and Essex Regiments were marched down to the Grosvenor Road, which by this time was a perfect pandemonium. The cavalry dashed from one end to the other of the scene of disturbance, the crowds, falling back sullenly before them, continuing to fire any missile which came to their hand. Eventually fully 500 police and 1,500 soldiers were on the scene, and this display of force had the desired effect. The rioters were forced into the side streets, at the top of which strong forces of military were posted. Rain was by this time coming down heavily and the crowds melted away perhaps as much in consequence of this as of the militay display. By ten o'clock all was again quiet. The injurd constables who were all suffering from scalp wounds, were treated in the Royal Victoria Hospital as was an unfortunate woman who was knocked down in the rush.

The rioting which it was believed the presence of a large military force of cavalry and infantry had effectually quelled broke out again with increased virulence in the Nationalist quarter surrounding the Cullingtree Road and Falls Road towards eleven o'clock. Grave disturbances were continued up till midnight, streets being held by the soldiers with fixed bayonets. It is difficult to state what were the actual or contributing causes of the serious riots; but one thing is certain—and it is important that it should be made known, says the Belfast correspondent of the "Time"—that they had absolutely no connection with the strike of the carters or dockers. As far as can be ascertained at present, the trouble arose out of the arrest of a drunken man by some of the country police recently drafted into the city to take the place of the men transferred on account of the recent insubordination. These men have come in for much odium already, and have frequently been assailed in the Nationalist districts with shouts of "black-legs," and even more opprobrious names. Their presence in the streets has caused much irritation among the Nationalist rowdy element. Towards midnight one of the wildest street riots which has occurred since the notorious disturbance of twenty-one years ago occurred off Cullingtree Road, Lesson Street, McDonnell Street, and other small streets abutting on the main throughfare. Matters had quieted down after the first riot, and towards ten o'clock it was thought that the military might with safety be withdrawn. But the mob who were evidently waiting for this, grew impatient; the lamps in the side streets were extinguished, and in the darkness from houses, back yards, and entries, a hail of stones, bottles, and other missiles poured upon the infantry, cavalry, and police on duty on the Cullingtree Road.

There were some exciting moments, the most sensational of which were the combined charges of all arms. At a given signal the Dragoons took the lead; behind them were massed the foot soldiers, and behind these again the black columns of the police. The force would double of along McDonnell Street or Cullingtree Road, the cavalry horses spoling the alignment as they shied at the volley of stones that never failed to meet them, and the infantry behind hoping that at last they would get a fair chance. The crowd would always scatter and run, but from adjoining streets stones were constantly being thrown on the heads of the assaulting column. A few prisoners would be scooped in, and the men would return, and in a quarter of an hour the game would have to be begun all over again. In McDonnell Street the fighting was particularly fierce, and practically every house was turned into a fortress. The most severe charges failed to deter the mob, and at length the police sent for a couple of priests, who addressed the crowds, and for a time managed to keep them quiet. But even the priests could not restrain the mob, which returned to the attack. Ultimately the cavalry restored some kind of order. After confused fighting had gone on for some two hours in Cullingtree Road, Lesson Street, the Pound, Raglan Street, Mary Street and Albert Street, the military managed to close up the arteries leading from the Grosvenar Road to the centre of the distubance, and prevented any concerted movements on the part of the ricters. Even then the more determind seemed prepared to hold out; but a few smart captures showed them the unwisdom of that course. In the fierce stonethrowing a large number of the troops and police sustained injuries, but fortunately a great proportion of the men hit were able to do their duty to the end. Some, however, were not so lucky, and so large were the number of casualties that during the evening Cullingtree Road and Roden Street police barracks were turned into temporary hospitals. A number of medical men kindly lent their services, and were busily employed in treating the patients, who were helped in by their comrades. In all twenty police and twenty-five soldiers sustained fairly serious injuries, the majority being scalp wounds from stones. It is not possible to obtain any definite information as to the number of rioters injured, but it must have been large, as each time the police got to close quarters there were broken heads among their opponents. The infantry did not hesitate to use the butts of their rifles and the cavalry the flat of their sabres, but no bayonet wounds are reported.

HOLIDAY TRAGEDY.

Fifteen Boats Adrift.

London, August 16.

The Clyde watering place of Dunoon was in a state of excitement to-day owing to the disappearance of fifteen out of some fifty rowing boats, which had been hired by visitors to Dunoon on Thursday evening.

A strong north-westerly wind sprang up while the majority of the boats were in the neighbourhood of the Gantocks. Against the wind large numbers of the amateur oarsmen were quite unable to made headway, and when boat after boat failed to return the scenes at Dunoon as night wore on were most distressing.

It was not until this afternoon that news of the majority of the missing boats had come to hand, a number of their occupants being rescued by passing steamers and landed at various ports of call. So far, only two fatalities are reported, though many trying experiences are related.

One of the tragedies reported is a particularly sad one, inasmuch as the victim, Robert Munro, aged twenty-four, met his death while attempting to assist two girls, who were adrift in another boat. Munro was boating with a companion. George Hamilton who was eventually rescued.

The young men had their attention attracted to a boat a good distance away in which were two girls waving and crying out for help. Thereupon Munro and Hamilton pulled out to the rougher water. A tow line was passed between the two boats, but the youths found it impossible to make any headway. They therefore, cast off the rope and decided to row ashore and obtain further assistance.

This also, however, they were unable to accomplish, and as night drew on they commenced to shout for help to a passing steamer but failed to make themselves heard. While endeavouring to attract the notice of one vessel, the unfortunate young men failed to notice the approach of another from the opposite direction until she was upon them, it being quite dark by this time. In a second the boat was overturned and the two men were struggling in the water.

Munro sank almost immediately, but Hamilton managed to cling to the bottom of the upturned boat. His strength was almost exhausted when he descried another ship, the "Nevil", approaching. His shout luckily was heard by those on board. He was drawn aboard by means of a rope, and for a long time lay in a partial stupor.

The body of Munro has not been recovered, while the fate of the two girls could not be ascertained up to a late hour to-night.

The other tragedy reported came to light when a search party in a motor-launch discovered a boat near Largs with the dead body of a girl lying in the bottom. The boat had been hired by two girls, Miss Mary Davies, aged 15, and Miss Elizabeth Pickup, aged 16, both of Blackpool, who were spending their holiday at Dunoon. Telegraphic inquiries failed to elicit information as to the safety or otherwise of the missing girl. Several boats were still missing to-night, and the gravest anxiety prevailed as to the fate of the occupants.

A telegram from Belfast announces that two girls were picked up by a passing steamer and were safely landed at Belfest, while word from Dublin states that a father and son, named Anphlett, were picked up in the open sea and taken to Dublin by a Laird Line steamer. About 40 people were in the fifteen missing boats, no more than half of whom have reported themselves to the boatmen.

ARRIVALS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 16TH AUG.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Egypt," Commander F. Summers, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 16th Aug., brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Aerz, Mrs M and 3 children
Brand, Mr and Mrs A M
Brooks, Mr and Mrs W H
Berry, Mr and Mrs C
Burr-Bryan, Miss J
Condon, Miss F
Crosby, Mr
Cole, Mrs and Miss
Cousens, Mrs H and 2 Misses
Doug·ty, Capt E C
Du-Bern, Mr L E
Foy, Mr M V
Finlayson, Mr P
Finghi, Mr M
Hume, Mr J
Lennox, Mrs
Larsson, Mr G
Loch, Mrs S G and child
Maltely Mr S W
Marsden, Mr B
Murray, Lt F M
Parnell, Mr G
Pike, Mr F F
Russell, Miss
Rose, Miss L
Ratcliffe, Mr and Mrs
Reeve, Miss
Smith, Mr W J
Storr, Mrs
Spencer, Mr A
Satchwell, Mr F
Warburton, Mr E N

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson, Mr F G and Mrs
Anson, Capt H P R
Andrews, Mr J
Arnold, Mr and Mrs
Brown, Mrs C G
Ball, Mr A W
Banks, Mr W H
Bagram, Mr C
Branner, Mr A
Bosch, Mr A
Bronsson, Mr F
Cousens, Mr H
Cox, Lt C H S
Condon, Capt de V Mrs
Chuckerbutty, Lt S C
Conran, Lt W and B
Clark, Mr W H
Dundas, Mr H
Dott, Mr A S
Graham, Mr J M
Goldspink, Mr H
Gray, Mr O M
Gillan, Mr H M
H H Maharaja of Allwar
Harris, Lt T B
Harrison, Mr F
Hayes, Col C H
Jones, Col F L
Jugganath, Dr
Kumar, M Singhji Mr
Kruger, Mr O H
Lewis, Mr R
Longworthy, Mrs M J
Lalter, Miss
Liston, Capt and Mrs W G
Moberley, Mr and Mrs A N and inft
Morgan, Mr G H
Newcome, Capt G
Norbury, Capt P
Nixon, Genl J E
Newland, Lt
Oowar, Mr A S
Payne, Capt B H
Porter, Mr M T
Park, Mr A P and infant
Prince, Lt P E
Russell Lt Col J J
Robinson, Mr H
Reed, Mr V G
Simpson, Mr R R
Stevenson, Mr H B
Tigbe, Major F A
Thakur Ram Singhji Mr
Thomas, Mr R G W
Vacha, Mr J M
Varvill, Mr M W
Vaid, Mr M P
Woodham, Capt J F
West, Mr
Wadia, Mr N M

FROM BRINDISI

Bollam, Mr
Howell, Major A A
Hall Mr and Mrs S J and child
Harding, Mr O
Johnston, Major C
Talbot, Mr A W J
Wilkinson, Mr N
Wilkinson, Mr N

FROM PORT SAID.

Balch, Dr and Mrs A w

FOR KARACHI.

Ashburner, Capt H W
Blackman, Mr
Flook, Mr
Jackson, Mr Y T
Lewis, Mr
Lewis Mr C H
Lewis Major C W
Mcneil, Mr R
Murdoch, Mr
Mackenzie, Mr E J V
Newman, Mr
Sealy, Mr H G
Stubbs, Mr
Tabin, Mrs

CARDINAL MOBBED.

Anarchists Attack the Pope's Counsellor.

Rome, Aug. 16.

Cardinal Merry del Val, who is spending a holiday at the Papal Palace of Castel Gandolfo, was returning last evening in his carriage from a visit to the Scots College when a group of Anarchists surrounded the carriage, hissing, clamouring, and using the most insulting words towards the Pope and the Cardinal.

One man tried to hit the Cardinal with a stick, but a policeman intervened in time, receiving a severe blow on the chest. A struggle ensued, and three of the rioters were arrested. The Anarchists also made a violent demonstration against Mgr. Kennedy, Rector of the American College, whose carriage was following.

A police official at Rome left to-day to make enquiries, but the Cardinal expressed an intention of taking no action.

KING EDWARD AND THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

Meeting at Wilhelmshohe.

King Edward arrived at Wilhelmshohe at a quarter-past one o'clock on August 14th, and was received at the railway station by the German Emperor.

The Emperor, who wore the uniform of a British field-marshal, drove at one o'clock from the Castle railway station to receive King Edward. His Majesty was accompanied by the Imperial Chancellor, Baron Jenische, Minister in the Diplomatic Service, General von Plessen, and Lieut.-Gen. Count von Hulsen-Haeseler, General aides-de-camp, and Col. Baron Marschall and Lieut.-Col. von Gontard, aide-de-camp.

King Edward, in the uniform of the German 1st Dragoon Guards of Queen Victoria of Great Britain, alighted from his carriage, and the two monarchs greeted each other most cordially. The King was accompanied by Sir Charles Hardinge, Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, General Sir Stanley Clarke, and Major Ponsonby. The following gentlemen reported themselves to the King as honorary attendants:—General von Lindequist, Col. von Bitter, commanding the 5th Hussars; Major von Ribbeck, commanding the 1st Dragoon Guards; and Major Freiberr von Senden, aide-de-camp.

After their Majesties' suites had been respectively presented, the guard rendered honours, and the monarchs then proceeded in a carriage drawn by four horses, with outriders and escort, to the Castle. The Master of the Horse, Freiberr von Reischach, rode beside the carriage. The weather was fine.

The Wilhelmshohe Allee, through which the cortege passed, was lined on one side by the troops composing the garrisons of Cassel and of the surrounding districts, in review order, and including the 83rd and 167th Regiments of Infantry, the 11th Chasseur Battalion, the 11th Pioneer Battalion, the 5th Dragoon Regt., the 13th Hussar Regt., the 11th Regiment of Field Art., and the 11th Army Service Corps Battalion. The other side of the Allee was lined by members of various corporations and veterans, associations, and by the school children of Cassel and the neighbourhood. A large crowd had gathered to see their Majesties, and a number of small stands hads been erected, and were crowded with people, who kept up continuous cheers.

A guard of honour composed of a company of the Von Wittich Reg. (83rd Infantry), with band and colour, was drawn up on the station platform, while a squadron of the 14th Hussar Regt. was told off to act as escort to the royal visitor.

The German Empress welcomed King Edward upon his arrival at the Castle, and witnessed with his Majesty and the Emperor the march past of the troops. There were also present Princess Victoria Louise, Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg, and all the ladies and gentlemen of the suites.

The Emperor and Empress, with King Edward, the English gentlemen of his suite, and the German officers in attendance upon his Majesty, then took luncheon.

At half-past four the royal party made an excursion in motor-cars to Wilhelmsthal Castle, where tea was taken. The Emperor, the King, and all the gentlemen wore civilian dress. In the first car were the Emperor, the King, and Prince Bulow, the Imperial Chancellor, and in the second the Empress, the general commanding the troops, and Duke Albrecht of Wurtemberg. The people *en route* greeted their Majesties most cordially.

After taking tea at Wilhelmsthal Castle, the Emperor and King Edward visited the Beberbeck Stud Farm, and then returned by motor car, arriving at about eight o'clock.

The royal party sat down to dinner at nine o'clock. King Edward sat on the left of the Empress, and opposite them was the Emperor. On the Empress's right were Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg, Countess Keller, Lady-in-Waiting, and Major Ponsonby. On King Edward's left were Prince Bulow, Countess Bismarck, Maid of Honour, and General von Plessen. On the Emperor's right were Duke Albrecht of Wurtemberg and General Sir Stanley Clarke. On the Emperor's left were Sir Charles Hardinge and General von Lindequist.

At dinner both monarchs wore the uniform of the 1st Prussian Dragoon Guards. Toasts were proposed in the course of the dinner by the King and the Emperor. A reception was afterwards held.

At half-past eleven the King left Wilhelmshohe station. The Emperor William accompanied his Majesty to the station, having resumed the uniform of a British field-marshal. Their Majesties took a most affectionate farewell of each other.

PRESS VIEW OF THE VISIT.

In regard to the visit of King Edward to Wilhelmshohe several Chauvinist newspapers in Berlin consider that such an "extraordinary" reception should not have been given to his Majesty by the country which, they say, he has tried to encircle with enemies, but the larger section of the Press sees in the cordiality manifested by the German Court and people towards the British Sovereign a proof of the reconciliation of the two nations.

Most of the Berlin newspapers had leading articles on the meeting at Wilhelmshohe, and all elaborated the same ideas. They claimed that the aim of the British policy for several years past has been to isolate Germany, and that when, owing to the astuteness and circumspection of the Emperor William and his Chancellor, this plan has been frustrated, England decides that it would be advantageous for her to be on a friendly rather than on a hostile footing with Germany. There is no doubt that the improvement in the relations of the two countries is ardently welcomed both by the Government and by a large section of the general public.

King Edward, on his journey to Ischl, was met on August 15th by the Emperor Francis Joseph at Gmunden and the two Sovereigns travelled together to Ischl, where they were received with great enthusiasm. They drove to the Hotel Elisabeth, where the King was welcomed by the members of the Imperial family. Their Majesties afterwards lunched together, and were in companionship and conversation during the afternoon.

The following official "communique," regarding the meeting between King Edward and the Emperor Francis Joseph was telegraphed from Ischl last evening:—

"The meeting at Ischl, which was in conformity with the feelings of intimate friendship between the two mighty rulers—King Edward and the Emperor Francis Joseph—has given Sir Charles Hardinge, Under Secretary of State in the British Foreign Office, an opportunity of meeting the Director of the Foreign Affairs of the Austro-Hungrian Monarchy, Baron Aehrenthal, his former diplomatic colleague in St. Petersburg. During their conversation, in which all questions of current politics were touched upon, Sir Charles Hardinge and Baron Aehrenthal noted with satisfaction the continuance of the traditional friendship already so long existing between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary. In particular, with regard to the Macedonian problem, both statesmen recognised that the reforms introduced in the Macedonian vilayets by the *entente* Powers, with the support of the other Powers, are in full agreement with the most recent declaration of the British Cabinet. A similar identity of views was also apparent as regards the question of the proposals to be made to the Sublime Porte, and that of the manner in which the Macedonian band organisation should be judged and dealt with. As the attitude of the other great Powers is in full accord with the result of the exchange of views between Sir Charles Hardinge and Baron Aehrenthal, a favourable horoscope may well be drawn for the success of the disinterested endeavours to introduce serious and lasting improvement in the condition of the Macedonian vilayets."

SPEECHES BY THE KING AND GERMAN EMPEROR.

At the banquet at Wilhelmshohe Castle, on August 14th, the German Emperor, in toasting King Edward, made the following speech:—

"I beg your Majesty to accept the warmest thanks of the Empress and myself for the friendly visit which your Majesty has paid us both. I see in this visit the expression of the feelings of kinship and friendship which animate your Majesty for the Empress, for myself, and for my House—feelings which are founded on the old, long-standing relations between our two Houses and which found expression in our time when we bore a common sorrow at the graves of my beloved parents and at the bier of the Great Queen, my grandmother. At the same time, however, I see in your Majesty the representative, of the great British people and in your Majesty's visit the expression of the good relations between our two peoples. On your journey to the Castle your Majesty could read in the eyes of the citizens of Cassel and their children, and afterwards, during our tour through the beautiful vales and peaceful woods in the countenances of all those who had the honour and the pleasure of seeing your Majesty, the feeling of homage and gratitude for this visit. I crave your Majesty's permission to raise my glass to the health of your Majesty, your Majesty's exalted Consort the Queen, the whole Royal House of Great Britain, and your Majesty's people."

King Edward, in reply, made the following speech in German:—

"I beg to express to your Majesty with my whole heart my best thanks for your kind and friendly words. Your Majesty may rest assured that it has given me the greatest pleasure to come here on a visit which is unfortunately so short. I cannot sufficiently thank your Majesty and her Majesty the Empress for the hearty reception which has been extended to me by your Majesty's Army and people as we passed through the streets. Your Majesty knows that it is my greatest wish that only the best and pleasantest relations should exist between our two nations. I am delighted that your Majesties will soon visit me in England. I am firmly convinced that not only my family but the entire English people will receive your Majesties with the greatest joy. I raise my glass to the health of your Majesties."

THE KING AT MARIENBAD.

HIS MAJESTY'S WELCOME.

Marienbad, August. 16.

The King arrived here punctually at six o'clock after a very hot journey from Ischl. Unfortunately the thunderstorm there last evening produced heavy rain, which continued to-day but the barometer is now rising, so that the outlook is more hopeful.

His Majesty was received at the station by the Burgomaster, the Abbot of Tepl, Sir W. E. Goschen, the British Ambassador at Vienna, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, the Prince of Liechtenstein, the Hon. Sidney-Greville, and the Hon. Arthur Walsh.

There were large crowds outside the station and all along the route to the hotel to which the King and his suite drove in a moter car. Immediately after his arrival Dr. Ott visited the King in order to prescribe the "cure."

AFFECTIONATE FAREWELL.

Ischl, August, 16.

Despite the rain, which had spoiled some of the festivities in connection with the King's visit, a large crowd gathered at ten o'clock this morning to see the departure of the King, who was accompanied to the station by the Emperor Francis Joseph. The Monarchs took a most affectionate farewell of one another.

Making a slight change in the time table, the King caused a stoppage on his train at Traunkirchen, in order to greet the sister of Sir Rudolph Slatin Pasha, the Inspector-General of the Sudan, who was one of the Emporor's guests at dinner last evening. The King conversed with the lady for ten minutes, before the train proceeded to Marienbad.

To commemorate the meeting of the two monarchs at Ischl a memorial with medallion portraits of both was completed in the King Edward Walk, Marienbad, yesterday.

Marienbad, Aug. 16.

On arriving at the Hotel Weimar the King greeted the proprietor, Herr Hammerschmidt, and expressed his pleasure at revisiting Marienbad.

Dr. Ott found his Majesty in excellent health and spirits. He weighs less than last year. His Majesty's "cure" will differ slightly from that prescribed last season.

The King has despatched a friendly message to the Emperor William, thanking him again for the hearty reception extended to his Majesty at Wilhelmshohe.

An exchange of telegrams in German in the affectionate second person singular has taken place between the King and the Emperor Francis Joseph. The King, in the most friendly language, thanked the Emperor for the hearty reception accorded to him, and expressed great pleasure at finding him in such good health.

The Emperor replied in a long message in equally friendly terms, expressing in his best wishes for successfull "cure"

CABINET'S PUZZLE.

Block of Business.

HOW MANY BILLS WILL SURVIVE?

Lodon, Aug. 16.

How many of the Government Bills will survive? Will any of them? These are questions which are seriously exercising the minds of politicians in the House. There is one week left of the assigned time of the Parliamentary session. Even now the Government Whips speak confidently that all will be over by next Saturday; yet it is very difficult to understand how this can be effected. The Commons will finish their ordinary business by then with ease. There is only:

Transvaal Loan, Monday.
Scottish Land Bill, Tuesday.
Lords' amendments to Evicted Tenants' Bill, probably Monday.
and a few matters of secondary importance:

On the other hand, the House of Lords have their time absolutely full, as follows:

English Land Bill (second reading), Monday.
Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, Tuesday.
English Land Bill, Committee, Wednesday and Thursday.
English Land Bill Report, Friday.

This leaves the Lords still to consider the Scottish Values Bill which must have the honour of a full-dress debate although its rejection is regarded as practically a foregone conclusion.

There is the reconsideration of the Commons' reception of the Lords' amendments to the Evicted Tenants Bill and the further consideration, if any, of the Scottish Land Bill, as well as any subsequent inter-House negotiations of the Eight Hours Bill.

No wonder, then, that there are many who think either that the House must sit till the middle or the end of next week, August 26-31, or the Government must lose much or all of the legislation. This may some, of course, from rejection or front voluntary withdrawal.

BIGLOW IN THE COMMONS.

Mr. Jesse Collings stood at the table of the House of Commons this afternoon, and with mild blows on the despatch box told most courteously what be thought of the Prime Minister and the Government. Mr. Collings had bestowed a general blessing on the objects of the English Small Holdings Bill, but he did not think it would do what was claimed for it. Then, with grave shakes of the head, he spoke about the Prime Minister.

"He is very full of kindness and human nature" he remarked. "but is an artful politician." Then Mr. Collings dropped into verse. The Prime Minister and his followers reminded him of the lines:—

"A merciful Providence fashioned us holler,
On purpose that we might our principles swaller."

As to the Prime Minister himself with his sympathies land promises he was the examplication of the American humorist's politician.

"Now, then tell me what you want,
I am ready to supply you,
With me there's neither went nor can't:
Thher's nothing I'll deny you."

After this the discussion became dull till brightened by Mr Masterman who announced that in spite of his friendliness to the Bill he had had more amendments rejected in Committee than any other member. He eulogised Mr. Harcourt for the skilful and courteous way he had piloted the measure.

The Prime Minister told of the blessings the Bill was going to confer on the country, and in the course of his speech quoted words used by Lord Lansdowne in the House of Lords: He wound up by a few words of warning to the Upper Chamber.

"May I say quite plainly that a complex and nicely-balanced mechanism like this measure cannot be rudely altered in any of its part without endangering the whole? It is a moderate Bill, offering no scope or margin for those operations with which we have become too familiar. Great, indeed, would be the responsibility of the Upper House for deranging the Bill."

Directly they the Prime Minister took his seat Mr. Chaplin rose and asked the Speaker's ruling with regard to the Prime Minister's quotation from Lord Lansdowne, pointing out a rule that no member in the House of Commons shall refer to a speech made in the other House.

"I have been wondering," said the member for Wimbledon, "whether there has been any change during my absence from the House?"

"No," said the Speaker, "there has been no alteration. The rule is still in existence." He paused, and then added drily. "But beneath it will be found the note: 'It is not always easy to enforce this rule.'"

The House laughed and merrily, and it was some time before the Speaker could find the opportunity to explain that in his opinion the rule must not be enforced too literally.

The third reading of the Small Holdings Bill was then passed without a division. The Bill to allow women to sit on local bodies passed through Committee, Mr. Burns refusing an amendment to enable married women to do so as it would endanger its fate in the Lords.

10,000 SUMMER GUESTS HOMELESS.

Eatal Fire at American Resort.

New York, Aug. 16.

A waitress curling her hair upset a lamp last night, and started a fire which devastated the popular seaside resort of Old Orchard, Maine, destroyed seventeen hotels and hundreds of cottages and other buildings. When shortly after midnight the flames were under control fifty acres of valuable property had been laid waste, and some 10,000 summer guests rendered homeless.

Driven by a fierce wind the conflagration swept over the town with incredible swiftness, leaving the inhabitants no time even to save their belongings. From three adjacent towns fire brigades were despatched at a reckless gallop to the scene of the disaster, but arrived too late. Many buildings were destroyed by dynamite, in the vain hope of checking the flames.

Three deaths are reported and scores were injured, including Mr. Fitzgeraly, Mayor of Boston. Thousands of summer guests camped in the open all night and were conveyed in thirty special trains this morning back to their homes.

While the flames were at their height hotel servants and it is alleged large numbers of visitors were engaged in looting securing thousands of pounds worth of jewellery. The total damage is estimated at over a million and a half dollars.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW DESIGNS IN SLEEVES.

Sleeves, like hats, are always objects of interest. They are capable of making a gown look old-fashioned or distinctly up to date, and when a last year's frock has to be renovated it is of them that the experienced dressmaker first thinks. Quite short sleeves are still very fashionable for summer frocks, but, as I mentioned in a recent article, writes our lady correspondent in Paris, a change is coming, and in a few months' time we shall see long sleeves in favour again: long "coat sleeves" for tailor-made costumes and rucked sleeves for evening and afternoon gowns. Indeed, there is a new sleeve which is at this moment very popular with some of the best dressmakers in Paris, and which recalls vividly the "rucked sleeve" of a few years ago. The upper part of this sleeve is rather full and wide, but just at the elbow it is finely gathered, and this gathering, or rucking, continues right down to the wrists. Of course, the materials used for such sleeves must be of the softest and most pliable nature, such as crepe de Chine, radium, chiffon, Indian muslin, etc. To women of thin arms such sleeves as these are treasures of great price. They can be made of lace and lined with fine white or cream tulle, and the effect will be delightful. In some cases the material from elbow to wrist is laid in tucks, with little tassels of material hanging at regular intervals; or again the fragile material is banded in with fine passementeries, and real tassels are used. The tight lace under-sleeve, which fits the arm like a glove from eldow to wrist and stretches right down over the hand to the knuckles, promises to be popular. This sleeve is decidedly picturesque, but it seem. to demand a gown of a "picture" of tea-gown order, It looks out of place on an ordinary bodice especially if the accompanying skirt be round. The long, flat shoulder is holding its own, and is not at all likely to be detboroned for many months to come. At the same time, we see less and less of the purely Japanese styles, even though the general outline of many of the new models might be described as "rather kimono."

DAINTY AND EFFECTIVE SCARVES.

Exquisite shoulder scarves of cobwebby lace or soft silk and crepe de Chine covered with intricate hand embroidery are extremely popular this season. These embrodered scarves are wonderfully pretty in the softest and most lustrous of the crepes, with deep knotted silk fringe finishing the ends. The one-tone scarf ornamented with hand embroidery in self-colour is well liked and lovely scarves in soft batiste are to be seen in a slightly yelowish antique tone with deep borders covered with hand embroidery. Insete lace is often introduced with the embroidery and lace frills may finish the edges, but the lace used upon these scarves must be of the finest. Printed scarves of chiffon mouseline, and crepe de Chine are lovely in design and colouring and they are of much greater width than those to which we have been accustomed affording still further opportunities for graceful draping. Large silk tassels finish the ends of some of the newest scarves and tulle boas A lovely scarf worn with a white lingerie gown the other day was made of black mouseline bordered with a deep network insertion. This scarf was draped to fall double at the front and back, and each end was finished with a large silk tassel.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY,—Aug. 10.

Acting Sub-Lieut, H R Moore has been confirmed in the rank of sub lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet July 15, 1906. Chief Gunner W Sledge has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant in hi Majesty's fleet July 27 Gunner B G Carroll has been promoted to the radk of chief gunner in his Majesty's fleet July 27 Royal Naval Reserve—Lieut H W Kenrick to be commander Aug 1

Aug 12

In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of March 28, 1903, Carpenter Lieut G H Porter has been placed on the Retired List; Chief Carpenter W Edward Stoneman has been promoted to the rank of carpenter Lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet; Carpenter H H Denyer has been promoted to the rank of chief carpenter in his Majesty's fleet

WAR OFFICE, Aug 13

Erratum

The name of the undermentioned non-Commissioned officer mentioned in Lord Kitchener's despatch of June 23. 1902, published in the "London Gazette of July 29, 1902, is as now and not as therein stated:—6,990, Lance Corporal G McGill, the Royal Scots

COMMANDS AND STAFF

Capt W O Upton Cottrell Dormer, 6th Dragoon Guards Carabiniers to be aide de camp to Sir G Strickland, K C M G, Governor of Tasmania July 25

CAVALRY OF THE LINE

1st King's Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut H S Hatefeild, from 2nd Bucks Eton College Volunteer batt the Oxfordshire Light Inf, to be second lieutenant on probation, vice H Irvine, resigned Aug 14

5th Princess Charlotte of Wales's Dragoon Guards Lieut Col and Brevet Col W J C Buttler, on completion of his period of service in command, is placed on half pay Aug 12 Major and Brevet Lieut Col H G H Kennard to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col W J C Butler Aug 12

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Royal Garrison Art—The undermentioned majors retire on retire pay:—F H Young, C H Chepmell Aug 14 Supernumerary Capt S O Boyd to be captain, vice J H M Beasley, appointed to the Hong Kong Singapore batt Aug 8

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

Capt C H H Nugent to be major, vice L J Dopping Hepenstal retire Aug 3

TERRITORIAL REGIMENT

The Cameronians Scottish Rifles—Lieut J S M Corrie is seconded for service under the Colonial office July 13

The Royal Sussex Regt—Lieut Col and Brevet Col F St D Skinner, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half pay Aug 12

The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt—Capt W H Annesley, resigns his commission Aug 14

The West India Regt—Lieut Col and Brevet Col J R M Dalrymple Hay, D S O: on completion of his period of service as regimental lieutenant colonel, is placed on half pay Aug 14 Lieut Col L S Blackden to command a battalion, vice Brevet Col J R M Dalrymple Hay Aug 14

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Second Lieut, Lieut in the Army H A B Crawford to be lieutenant, under the provisions of Article 31 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1906 Aug 13

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE

Miss A C M Jameson, Staff nurse, resigns her appointment Aug 14 The undermentioned lady to be Staff nurse provisionally:—Miss A L Stuart July 30

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Col E A Moulton Barrett, C M G, ordnance officer, first class, retires on retired pay; Brevet Col R W M Jackson, C M G, ordnance officer, second class, to be an ordinance officer, first class with the substantive rank of colonel, vice Col E A Moulton Barrett; Major H S Longborne, ordnance officer, third class, to be an ordnance officer second class, with the substantive rank of lieutenant colonel, vice Col R W M Jackson, C M G Aug 14

MEMORANDA

Col E Glenn'e retires on an Indian pension Aug 1; Col Sir H G Dixon, K C B, half pay, is retired pay; Capt and Brevet Lieut Col J E Gough, V C, the Rifle Brigade, the Prince Consort's Own, a General Staff Officer, second grade, Irish Command, to be an aid de camp to the King, and to be granted the brevet rank of colonel, vice Col Sir H G Dixon, K C B; Col F S L Penno, half pay; retires on retired pay; Major C J Morse is granted the local rank of lieutenant colonel while holding the appointment of commandant of a First Class Detention Barracks Aug 14; Qrmr and Honorary Lieut H Minkelow, the Duke of Edinburgh's, Wiltshire Regt, is granted the honorary rank of captain, Aug 11.

PRESIDENT AND THE TRUSTS,

Policy Unchanged.

Washington, August 16.

I am able to state on unimpeachable authority that a grievous disappiontment awaits those bankers and industrial magnates in Wall Street who are circulating the report that Mr. Roosevelt frightened by the sensational declines in the value of securities, has decided in the great speech which he will deliver at Province Town, Mass., next Tuesday to execute a retreat from the position he has taken up in regard to the trusts.

Far from reassuring the country and arguing that he has not embarked on a policy of destruction, the President will reiterate his inexorable intention of prosecuting those trusts that have broken the laws. He will review briefly the laws on the subject of rebating, and emphasise the difficulty of obtaining criminal convictions.

My informant, who enjoys access to absolutely reliable information, denies in catogorical terms that Mr. Roosevelt is alarmed in the slightest degree by the slump in Wall Street.

At the crucial conference of Cabinet officers at Oyster Bay a few days ago the President vehemently asserted his belief that business conditions are sound, and that the country will continue to be prosperous.

He is possessed, however, by the conviction that efforts are being made by large interests to frighten him into a more conservative policy. The view promulgated in Wall Street that the country is suffering from "too much Roosevelt" does not affect him. He refuses to be intimidated. Wall Street, he says is unduly excited. Moreover, its prosperity in the President's opinion is in no sense synonymous with the prosperity of the country as a whole.

Although we do not look for jokes in Mission reports, we occasionally find them. The ladies of the Cambridge Mission at Delhi are building a new hospital, and they are very anxious to have the proper kind of floor—not wood or cement, but stone or tile, perhaps even marble. Money is coming in for other objects, such as a chapel and a Nurses' Home, but nobody subscribes to a prosaic object like floors. One of the ladies was explaining this to a visitor, and concluded with the remark that the floors were very near their hearts. "And your soles, too!" was the apt reply, with the promise of a donation.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Gerd 750 tons Captain A M Andressen, will sail to-day for Bangok &c with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nairung, 2809 tons, Captain Thomson, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The steamer Singu, 1912 tons Captain C F Reed, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Mormugao, with general and same bottom cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 926 tons Captain H McDiarmid sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson, 3041 tons Captain S Beir arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with a general cargo, and 6 horses.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan 2816 tons, Captain B Ulrich arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Port Natal with a general cargo and 10 cabin and 165 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Bulimba 1607 tons, Captain O Sewell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf &c with a general cargo and M Bain, Mr Bell Mr M H A Rahim and 39 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday 29th August, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

The Port Officer at Rangoon notifies that the Master of the *Lunka* reports having sighted on the morning of the 27th instant, heavy breakers in Latitude 15° 44' N., Longitude 93° 50' E., approximately. The sounding, two miles distant from the breakers, was 35 fathoms.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge	Comdr G A Rose	R I Marine
R I M S Margarita	Capt W L Kelly	Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator	Capt W G Beauchamp	R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus	Capt Holloway	Survey Duty
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy
R I M S Minto	Lt Comdr Hanlon	R I Marine
In the stream.		
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr H S Black	R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook	N J F Wilson	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—August 30.

Capri	2781	Beldito	F & R S N Co
Clan Macpherson	3041	Beer	F Muir & Co
Egypt	4170	Summers	P & O Co
Ipswick	812	Wallace	Shah S N Co
Itaura	1863	Thomson	M M & Co
Kola	1705	Cole	M M & Co
Lalpoora	2124	Hodgson	M M & Co
Langdale	2515	Gray ..... Antwerp	W & A G & Co
Manzgoe	2522	Powell	P & O Co
Magician	3271	McKee	Killick Nixon & Co
Nowshera	1961	Abbott ..... Rangoon 1-9	M M & Co
Oriental	3365	Tocquen	P & O Co
Shahnoor	1783	Foster	Shah S N Co
Shahjehan	2564	Davison	Shah S N Co
Shah Najam	2751	Davison	Shah S N Co
Shirala	3400	Scott	M M & Co
Sultan	2816	Ulrich	A Strandes
Xema	446	Mohamad ..... K'chi ..... N F	The Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—August 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Hindoo	3156	Jones	Hull	4-9	F Muir & Co
C&R	Dinbigh Hall	3211	Dowse	L'pool	29-8	K Nixon & Co
D&E	Onda	3409	Garland	Calcutta	3-9	M M & Co
F	Stan'ey Hall	2880	Henderson	N F		K Nixon & Co
H	Naseri	91	Primrose	P Gulf	5-9	B & P S N Co
K	Delhi	4783	Andrews	Shanghai	14-9	P & O Co
P	Firoozi	[illegible]	Watson	Jeddah	[illegible]	B & P S N Co
Q	Kirkfield	2272	Dermody	[illegible]	[illegible]	W & A G & Co

Obra	3521	Cammack	Karachi	31-8	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Schonfels	3611	Kleppenburg	K'chi	31-8	Gladd & Co
2	Barenfels	3440	[illegible]	K'chi	7-9	Gladd & Co
3	Commodore	2911	Thomas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	Langdale	2515	Gray	Antwerp	[illegible]	W & A G & Co
5	Islami	1804	[illegible]	Jedda	[illegible]	Shah S N Co
7	Yetorofu Maru	3617	[illegible]	Kobe	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	Silesia	3260	Bergmann	Trieste	[illegible]	Lloyd
10&11	Oceana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	P & O Co
12	Caledonia	[illegible]	[illegible]	London	[illegible]	P & O Co
16	Bulimba	1607	Sewell	[illegible]	[illegible]	B I S N Co

M W D

Orissa	3502	[illegible]	Calcutta	5-9	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Sultan s	Ulrich	Natal, Aug 7
30	Bulimba s	Sewell	Bushire, Aug 14
	Egypt s	Summers	London, Aug 16
	Clan Macpherson s	Beir	Glasgow, July 25

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Dest.
30	Ungeni s	Clark	Dunkirk
	Lhasa s	McDearmid	Karachi
	Singu s	Reed	Rangoon, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Gerd, Andressen, for Bangkok, &c.
„ Nairung, Thomson, for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Bulimba, for Persian Gulf, &c.
„ Sultan, for Zanzibar, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Names	From
27	St Fillans	G Hallen	Torrevieja
	Pathan	C P Flynn	Rangoon
	Ismalia	J W Rees	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

28	Bengal's	J R F Alexander	Rangoon
	Gangra	[illegible]	West Indies
	Golconda	[illegible]	Madras
	Bengalee	R Stuart	Java Ports
	[illegible]	A Wellmann	[illegible]

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug	Vess'.	From
30	Perlak	Calcutta
26	Bharata	Rangoon
27	Dundee	Calcutta
28	Palamcotta	Rangoon
28	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	[illegible]	[illegible]

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

28	Wakasura Maru	Penang
28	Clan Macnab	[illegible]
29	Dunera	[illegible]
29	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]

The dates are approximate only.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Sutherland" arrived in London on the afternoon of the 29th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Denbigh Hall s—28 bales cottonwaste, [illegible] Sons and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—1,315 cwts myrobolams, Hirji Govindjee. Commodore s—2,000 cwts seeds, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1,850 cwts myrobolams, Arjoon Khimjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kirkfield s—2,000 cwts groundnuts and 1,000 poppyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, J. A. Begbie and Co; 4,000 cwts seeds, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 250 bales cotton, [illegible] and Co; 4,000 cwt poppyseed, L. Dreyfus and Co; 1,000 cwt poppyseed, Volkart Bros; 3,000 cwt poppyseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lingdale s—525 bales hemp, R. Reeve and Co; 51 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schoenfels s—6 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR GENOA.

Denbigh Hall s—100 bales cotton, Bomjee and Co; 300 bales cotton, [illegible] and Co; 17 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 13 bales twist, J. A. Begbie and Co; 1,375 bales linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 600 bales cotton, Walter Parri and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwt linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yetorofu Maru s—300 bales twist, M. M. Esmalhey; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yetorofu Maru s—200 bales twist, M. M. Esmalhey; O'Clanss s—50 bales twist, M. M. Esmalhey; 300 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 140 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—215 bales cotton, G. Tripel and Co; 205 bales cotton, N. Fatehally and Co; 200 bales cotton, M. B. [illegible]

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, August 15.

PORK AND HONEY.

A current periodical tells us that the virtues of the roast beef of Old England are over-rated; that fish and vegetables are better food. But as, according to an official department, cows eat fish—they did in Millais's salmon-fishing days, it will be remembered—it seems that by sticking to beef we may at the same time eat fish. Those, on the other hand, who prefer a diet of honey may enjoy the properties of ox and salmon, for a colony of bees whose normal appetite gives them indigestion are being fed up on beef. This, however, is a fall from high estate, for the bee, according to the legend which traces our supplies to their source, came as a gift from heaven at about the same time that Gwydion ab Don stole from a kingdom lying on the borders of Hades the first swine introduced into Britain. The poor pig has a sorry reputation, and he is apparently beginning to languish. His numbers and value are declining by milions. He needs honey so that his faithful admirer, cleaving yet to his breakfast ham, may find in that ham the best qualities which bee and flesh and fish afford.

BLESSING AND BANE.

Just now the entomologist is happy while everybody else is miserable. It is the month of the moth and flying beetle. Whatever the weather has done for us in keeping down the number of wasps and house-flies, it has resulted in an astounding crop of cockchafers. Great brown, buzzing beasts, they invade every room in the country where a light twinkles by night, and make the efforts of the lustiest moths seem feeble as they batter and thump against every discoverable obstacle. An ancient enemy is the cockchafer. For long his numbers have been so few as to suggest that some time or other he must have been excommunicated. That, perhaps, would be in the year when in teeming millions he choked the wheels of all the mills on the river Severn, and brought that particular industry to a standstill. Decimation would have been insufficient, extermination it obviously was not; it must have been excommunication.

GOING FOR THE ANT.

It was quite a popular thing, when bird, beast, reptile, or insect became too numerous, to invoke the aid of the Church. Sentence was not passed without proper trial. Thus, when the monks of the monastery of St Anthony, in Brazil, complained that they were being eaten out of house and home by ants, and that the burrowings of the insects had undermined the very foundations of the monastery, they were not granted a decree without due trial. Lawyers were briefed for the plaintiff monks and for the defendant ants. The case for the monk seemed clear. But the defence was equally excellent. God had given the ants life and the right to live, They were on the spot before the monks arrived, and the latter, not themselves were the trespassers. This was irrefutable. The sentence of the court, therefore, was that the ants should not be exterminated, but that they should confine their operations to another field. The decree was read at the entrance to the principal anthill, and forthwith, a contemporary annalist has it, the ants marched obediently forth, millions and millions strong and took up their habitation in the place which the court had appointed.

FISH-MAN.

It was a pity that Wolffe the Scottish amateur champion swimmer, was unable to finish his course across the Channel. He swam actually half a mile farther than the distance covered by Matthew Webb in the latter's succesful journey. But while Wolffe covered forty miles he was in the water only fourteen and a half hours; Webb's thirty-nine and a half statute miles took twenty-one and three quarter hours less five seconds. Wolffe followed the course taken by the hero of 1875. If the going were simply a matter of progressing in a straight line, Wolffe swim of last week would have carried him to Calais and back again, for the distance is only seventeen and half sea miles. If this little island of ours should suddenly be taken with a trembling and shake us all into the sea none of us would much chance of reaching France. Which shows that in the process of evolution we have lost something since the days when we were all sea creatures making our homes with Leviathan. There may be as good fish in the sea as ever came out but, there are not the rudiments of a man left or we might yet get a Barnum to finance a new fish man, whose swim would be not across the Channel but across the Atlantic or to the Antipodes with bagpipes and flashlight photos all the way.

THE LOST ART.

Every quadruped, from an elephant to a new-born kitten, can swim. Man cannot, naturally. Here and there a freak is to be met who,, thrown suddenly into the water, makes a successful fight of it. For the rest of us, nation is an art laboriously acquired The stroke by which the cross-Channel swimmers make their way is a modern artifice. George Pewters is supposed to have introduced the side-stroke in 1850; the over-arm stroke came a dozen years later, when Henry Gordener won the 500 yards championship by its aid in Manchester. The breast stroke might get a man across, but it is the side-stroke which carries him through the waves. But none of the known strokes could save poor Webb. His death was as curious as it was tragic. Not excess of water so much of its absence; not lack of air, but too much of it in the wrong place, compassed the gallant fellow's end. He was carried over the Falls into a vast swirling eddy of seething bubbles, in which he sank like a stone. No body, could float in it. There was not enough water in which to swim, but quite enough to drawn.

SWEETNESS AND LIGHT.

The motor-car has conferred many boons, and is held responsible for many a nuisance. One of its effects has been to send up the value of land in districts which were formerly quite inaccessible for men having business in town. The result is that villas spring up in rural areas where previously nothing but cottages had been seen. It is a harvest time for the country architect. But the strangest designs are appearing in bricks and mortar. If a man must have an obviously new house he seeks consolation in an antique design. Old plans are being revived and old anomilies reproduced. Five and twenty miles from town you may see villas in which the servants' quarters are lighted practically all day by gas. It is an absurd thing, but the explanation is that a style of architecture has been copied which was in vogue when the window tax vexed the soul of the property-owner. An old design is taken in its entirety, with the result that there are not half enough windows, and gas or elictric light must make good to Mary Anne the loss of the barredout sun.

"OFFICIALLY APPROVED."

Certain London authorities exhibit a touching faith in the faith of their contemporaries in the country. It is unnecessary for the source of milk supply to be investigated by London experts, they say. Let it be left to the officers on the spot. That is just what has been done since the beginning of time, and is just the reason why London gets contaminated milk from the country. If the country cannot send pure sweet milk to the tables of those immediately upon the spot, then it cannot be trusted to send dependable milk to London. The man responsible for the oversight of these matters may be well qualified for his work, or he may be a well-meaning but ignorant boor, who has got an uncle or so on the Board or Council which appoints him. In any case, the probability is that he is responsible for about ten times as much work as he can reasonably undertake. And he is about as competent to supervise milk supply as the man who sells this paper is competent to edit it. In a typical country district whence London obtains milk, 20 per cent. and more of water is added to the fluid, which will be found to possess some horrible sediment, which may be colouring matter, or may even be blood. That district is over-looked by the men to whom London is anxious to entrust the care of part of its own milk supply.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which throughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

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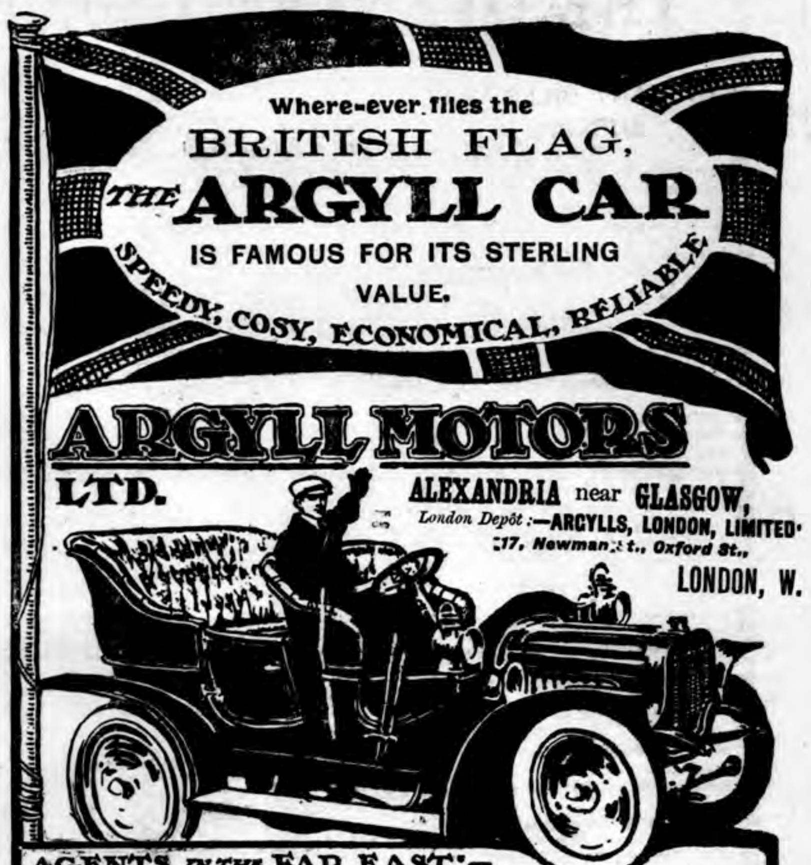

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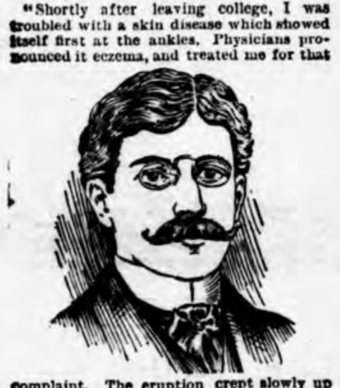

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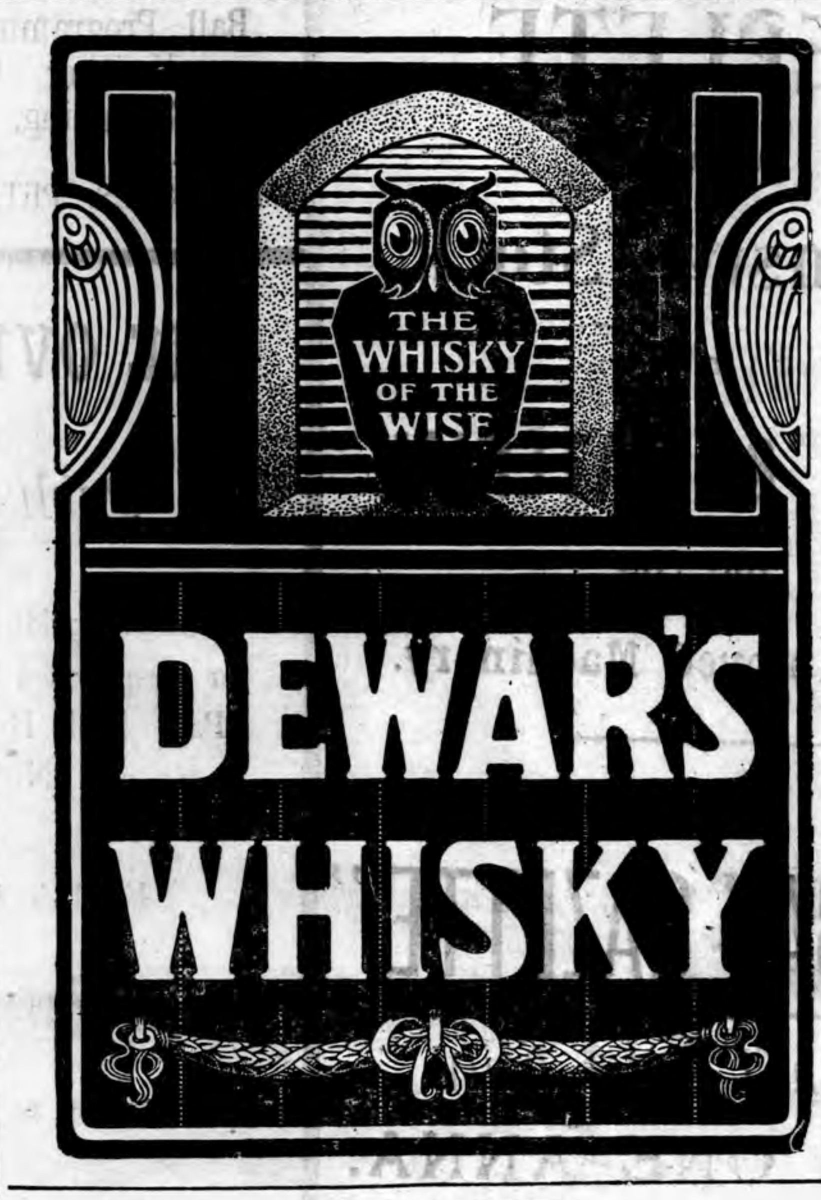
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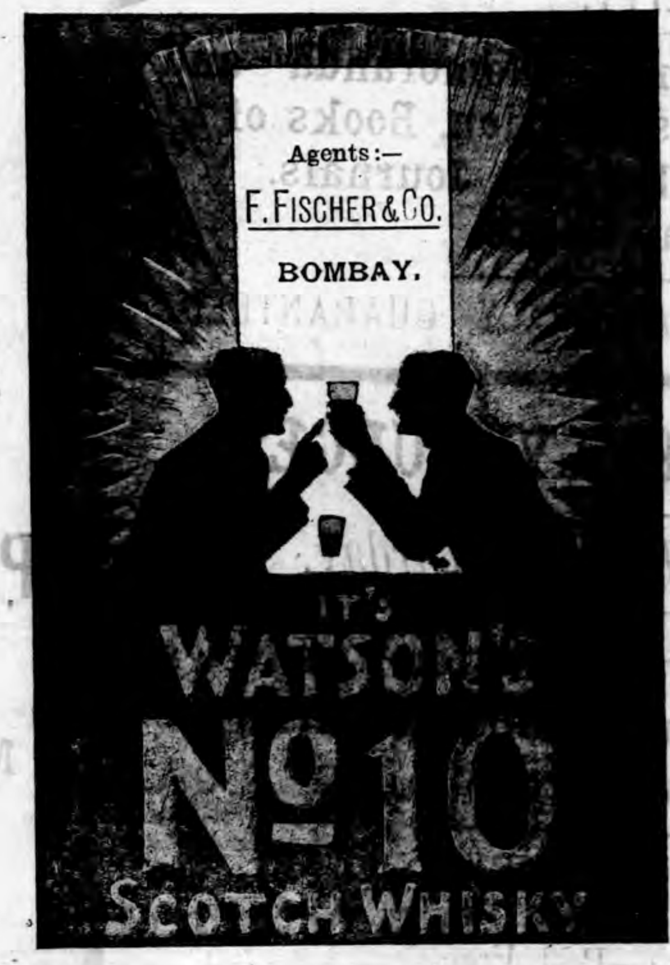

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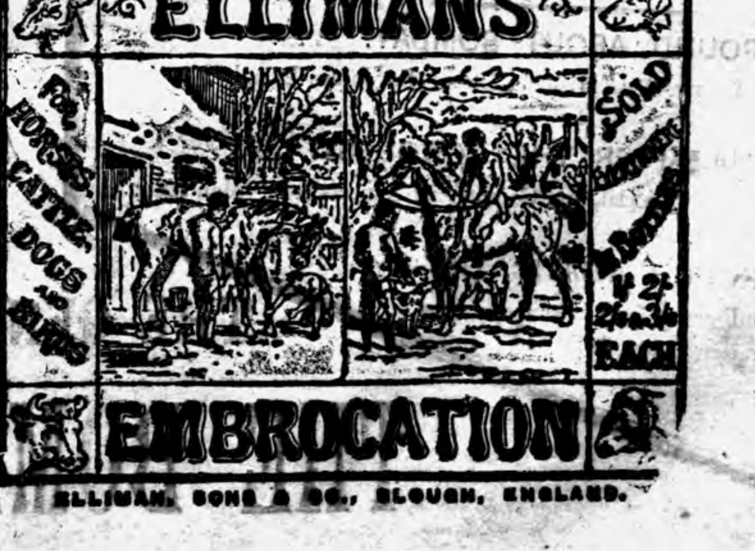

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